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Attack Was Planned Syria Missiles

Begin Says, Lebanon Weather, Message Caused Cancellation

Prime Minister Begin said Monday that Syria had planned to launch a missile attack on Israel last week, but the attack was canceled because of bad weather in Lebanon.

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Francois Mitterrand, president-elect of France, with his aides, Gaston Defferre, left, and Claude Estier, center. They had visited the grave of a friend Monday at Paris' Montparnasse Cemetery.

Mitterrand and France Prepare For Another Race — Assembly

By Jonathan Kandell International Herald Tribune PARIS — Still reverberating with the news that Francois Mitterrand, a Socialist, had been elected president, France awoke Monday to the drums of another election campaign — this time, for control of the National Assembly.

Mr. Mitterrand's victory led to a popular outburst throughout the country Sunday night on a scale that had not been seen since De Gaulle came to power in 1958. Joyful crowds at Place de la Bastille in Paris were estimated at more than 150,000 people.

French Investors Shift To Gold, Foreign Stock

By Carl Gewirtz International Herald Tribune PARIS — France's investors demonstrated their lack of confidence in President-elect Francois Mitterrand on Monday by dumping shares of French companies and moving massively into gold and shares of foreign companies.

The avalanche of sell orders hitting the Paris Bourse was of such a magnitude that the stock exchange was virtually unable to open. Very few French shares traded today — and those were shares at prices 10 percent below Friday's quotation since a striking price could not be found to entice buyers.

By contrast, foreign shares and gold were bid sharply higher. The foreign exchange market appeared to be relatively calm. The franc did weaken and the Bank of France, for the first time since the formation of the European Monetary System in March, 1979, was forced to intervene to keep the franc from falling below its floor rate against the Deutsche mark.

Socialist Aide Vows Investment Stability

By Axel Krause International Herald Tribune PARIS — Despite bearish attitudes in the French and foreign business community, Jacques Delors, a key economic strategist for the Socialist Party, said Monday that the new government of President-elect Francois Mitterrand will continue to welcome foreign investments.

Delors said that a price freeze on consumer prices was possible. It might be implemented once the new government is installed, he added, but without indicating what products and amounts were being considered.

Unsettled Period With Allies Is Expected for France

By Joseph Fitchett International Herald Tribune PARIS — The election of a Socialist president in France, at a moment of international political and economic uncertainty, will at least temporarily unsettle France's relations with its close allies, including the United States and West Germany, diplomats said.

President-elect Francois Mitterrand received prompt congratulatory messages from the leaders of the United States, Britain and West Germany and other European nations, and China and Israel after his victory Sunday.

Jamaica Reggae Star Bob Marley Is Dead

NEW YORK — Jamaican reggae star Bob Marley, 36, died Monday in a Miami hospital after a long battle against cancer, his record company said.

Mr. Marley's wife, Rita, had said in April that the singer-guitarist was suffering from cancer of the brain. She told the Daily Gleaner newspaper in Kingston that her husband was then receiving treatment at a clinic near Munich. An obituary will appear in all editions of Wednesday's International Herald Tribune.

Russia Stresses Role of French Communists

By Serge Schmemmann New York Times Service MOSCOW — The Soviet media, which had shown marked preference for Valery Giscard d'Estaing in the French presidential race, Monday reported Francois Mitterrand's victory with strong emphasis on the support given him by French Communists.

Both the news agency Tass and Isvestia, the Soviet government daily, depicted the Socialist candidate's victory as a demand by French voters for major economic and social changes.

Mr. Mitterrand's Socialist Party, like Europe's other leftist parties, has a strong nationalist current that tends to emphasize disarmament and Third World issues and play down the East-West confrontation. Mr. Mitterrand opposes military intervention in Africa, the Gulf or Central America.

Frankfurt Politician Slain; Possible Terror Act Seen

Associated Press FRANKFURT — An unknown gunman shot and killed Hesse's justice minister, Heinz Karry, early Monday by the sleeping politician in his open bedroom.

Mr. Haneisen said the shooting occurred about 5 a.m. and that Mr. Karry died at 6:25 a.m., shortly after a physician and emergency medical team arrived at the scene.

The gunman apparently fled through a passage in a high hedge surrounding the minister's home, the attorney said. The house is located in a prosperous suburb north of Frankfurt-composed primarily of single-family dwellings.

The couple had been harassed for several months by a caller who would remain on the line but not speak, Mr. Haneisen said. The last call had come around 11 p.m. Sunday, he said.



Heinz Karry, justice minister, in 1978 photo

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U.S. Tax Cuts

Fresh from a House of Representatives victory for the Reagan administration on its budget, Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan says that the White House was counting on popular support to "give us the victory" for the Kemp-Roth tax cut of 30 percent over three years. But two House Democratic leaders are dubious.

The exact day when Mr. Mitterrand will take office is not known either. Constitutional experts could not agree whether the changeover should take place on May 24, 25 or 26. And Mr. Mitterrand seemed in no particular hurry to appoint a prime minister and Cabinet, letting it be known through his aides that the selection would be made after he installs himself in the Elysee.

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Terror Seminar

A new U.S. State Department seminar on how to avoid and survive terrorist attacks has become mandatory for Foreign Affairs officers stationed abroad. Prompted by increasing terrorism and anti-Americanism overseas, including the taking and holding of U.S. hostages in Iran, the two-day course is also available to officers' families and to employees of other agencies.

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INSIDE

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Business Costs Cited

The banker cited the case of a U.S. corporation that has been in advanced negotiations with a company targeted by the Socialists for nationalization. Around midnight Sunday a senior executive of the company called the Paris-based banker, who said "the company was deeply worried about profits under a Mitterrand government in France."

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BONN-LONDON TALKS — Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of West Germany, second from right, and his foreign minister, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, left, were greeted Monday by British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington on their arrival in Britain for 2 days of talks, part of semiannual meetings between the two countries.

# Russians, Responding to Speech by Haig, Call It 'Vicious' and Rabidly Anti-Soviet

By Serge Schmemmann  
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — The Soviet press reacted angrily to Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr.'s speech in Syracuse, N.Y., describing it as an exercise in "rabid anti-Sovietism and anti-Communism."

Mr. Haig asserted in his speech on Saturday that the Soviet Union's military might, coupled with what he termed its internal "spiritual exhaustion," made it an especially dangerous adversary that must be restrained.

His repeated warnings of Soviet military ambition have prompted counterattacks in the Soviet news media often depicting him as more anti-Soviet than the administration he serves.

Tass news agency said Sunday that Mr. Haig expressed the "global ambitions of the United States with even greater cynicism than is typical for the present U.S. leadership."

What apparently angered the Russians especially this time were Mr. Haig's assertions of "formidable problems" in the Soviet system and his call for "new restraints" on Moscow's behavior.

Tass accused the American official of "vicious slanders" against the Soviet Union and its allies and of "grossly slandering" the Socialist system.

"Haig picked up from the garbage heap of history the notorious thesis about the need to 'restrain' the Soviet Union, the thesis that has been the foundation of Cold War realities in the postwar years," Tass declared.

It also said the Haig speech showed that the decisions announced at the North Atlantic Treaty Organization foreign ministers' meeting in Rome last week — including Washington's readiness to enter into talks with Moscow on reducing nuclear missiles in Europe — were only a tactic to win public acceptance for the deployment of new U.S. medium-range missiles in Western Europe.

"His pronouncements showed again," Tass said, that U.S. "concern" to opening the talks was "nothing but the cover whose aim is to disrupt the progress of the West European public and to impose on people a new dangerous spiral of the nuclear arms race."

The attack was only the most recent in a series of Soviet commentaries giving a relatively pessimistic appraisal of developments among the NATO allies.

Some Western diplomats in Moscow view the news agency's

comments as reflecting Soviet frustration over the failure to divide the Western allies, especially on the question of placing the new missiles in Europe.

Last week a Tass statement that was attributed to "leading circles" of the Soviet Union accused the West European members of NATO of "obediently supporting the decisions that were prepared in advance in Washington," and of

allowing themselves to become "hostages" of the Pentagon's nuclear strategy.

And on Sunday the agency expressed dissatisfaction with the visit to Washington by Premier Zenko Suzuki of Japan. The result of that visit, it said, was Tokyo's "obvious shift toward still closer military cooperation with the United States as a new step along the road of Japan's militarization."

## THE FRENCH ELECTION

	(Vote)	(Pct.)
Francois Mitterrand (Socialist)	15,714,598	51.75 %
Valery Giscard d'Estaing, (Ind. Rep.)	14,647,787	48.24 %

## Mitterrand, France Face Elections for Assembly

(Continued from Page 1)

and apprehension among many conservatives. The franc fell against the dollar Monday. But the real flight of liquid assets seemed directed at the purchase of foreign, particularly U.S. and West German, stocks and gold. No buyers could be found for most French company shares at the Paris Bourse. The government noted that customs officials had been alerted against any illegal flight of capital out of the country.

Prime Minister Raymond Barre said he would hand in his resignation during the next week or two, but promised in the meantime to "ensure that the transition takes place under conditions that are in conformance with the national interests." Mr. Barre made much of his reputation during his five years in office as a staunch defender of the franc, so his remarks were widely interpreted as a promise that his caretaker government would try to protect the value of the currency.

Obviously looking ahead to the legislative campaign, Mr. Barre

warned that the country under President-elect Mitterrand faced a "rapid deterioration in its internal and international situation."

"The day will soon come when, learning the lessons of experience, the French will turn away from illusions and idle fancy to take up with courage and confidence the path of realism and progress," he said.

Mr. Barre's popularity has declined precipitously in recent months because of the mounting unemployment and inflation rates.

His statement was also notable because it obliquely attacked Jacques Chirac, the neo-Gaullist leader, who campaigned bitterly against Mr. Giscard d'Estaing before giving him some lukewarm support in the final stages of the presidential race. Mr. Barre asserted that the president's defeat was attributable to the "division and weakening" of his center-right electorate by a "fraction of its members" — presumably Mr. Chirac's neo-Gaullists.

Political analysts seemed to agree Monday that a substantial number of neo-Gaullists, perhaps as many as 30 percent, had either abstained or had voted for Mr. Mitterrand, giving him a comfortable edge over the incumbent president. But Mr. Barre's acid remarks, echoing privately expressed sentiments by Giscardists, seemed to indicate that the center-right was approaching the legislative elections in a more divided state than the left.

In the opinion of the defeated president's supporters, Mr. Chirac acted with indecent haste Sunday night to announce that he was ready to lead all the conservative forces in battle against the left.

First-Round Proposal

In a statement conveyed by his spokesman Monday night, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said he would address his supporters as soon as he steps down from the presidency and would indicate the political strategy he intends to follow "in spite of the criticism and premeditated treason" directed at him. These remarks were apparently aimed at Mr. Chirac.

Earlier Monday, Mr. Chirac again seemed to offer himself as a replacement for Mr. Giscard d'Estaing at the head of the center-right forces. He proposed that in each legislative district, the conservatives agree to run a single candidate in the first round. Under the French electoral system, several candidates of various parties usually present themselves in the first round and the two leading vote-getters emerge to battle each other in the second round.

Mr. Chirac's proposal, if accepted by the conservatives, would increase unity in the center-right and assure it a substantial number of legislative seats in the first round.

The Communists, who have deeply resented the Socialist rise in recent years, have felt compelled to hail Mr. Mitterrand's victory. An estimated 90 percent of the Communist electorate voted for Mr. Mitterrand.

The Communist newspaper, L'Humanite, which had covered the campaign cautiously, ran a headline Monday calling Mr. Mitterrand's election "A Victory for Hope." In an editorial, Rene Audrieu, a Communist Politburo member, wrote: "This election has created great joy in the country. How could we not share it?"

Most newspapers remarked that Mr. Mitterrand's victory was historic in ending almost a generation of conservative rule. Most of the dailies, despite their partisan stances during the campaign, also congratulated the country for its institutional strength in permitting a dramatic political changeover. But in their editorial comments, the publications were evidently eyeing the legislative contest in June.

"We lost the first round," stated the staunchly conservative Figaro. "We will win the second."

## Haig's Income in '80 Is Put at \$1.2 Million

United Press International

HARTFORD, Conn. — Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. received \$1.2 million in salary and stock options during his 13 months as president of the United Technologies Corp., according to documents filed with the government.

The giant aircraft and defense contractor reported that Mr. Haig received \$738,750 in basic salary and \$12,000 in insurance benefits for 1980, plus an estimated \$468,437 under a stock option plan.

## All-Out Strike by U.K. Civil Servants Looms

United Press International

LONDON — British civil servants Monday moved to the brink of all-out strike over their 15-percent pay claim.

The largest of the nine unions involved in the two-month-old passed an emergency motion calling for a full strike. If followed, other unions involved, the strike — for which a date has not been set — could isolate Britain by shutting down all its airports and causing delays at all passenger and freight ports.

The vote by the 220,000 members of the Civil and Public Association demanded further action by closing ports, calling airport workers, controllers, and customs officers. But a union woman stressed that the vote does not mean Britain's 550,000 civil servants will immediately begin a strike which would throw the travel into chaos.

## Mediators' Bid Averts Union Strike in Sweden

The Associated Press

STOCKHOLM — A serious labor conflict in Sweden was Monday averted after a white-collar union accepted a third and final mediators' bid for a new two-year contract.

The 400,000-member union PTK went on strike May 5, an export companies in the private sector and in shipping. Some employees were involved to press demands for full compensation, blue-collar workers' wage drift — wages linked to various system indexes. The employers federation (SAF) countered with a 10 percent offer about a quarter million employees.

## Walesa Sees More Negotiation, Fewer Strikes

United Press International

TOKYO — Lech Walesa said here Monday that the independence union he heads in Poland will from now on place more emphasis on negotiations than on strikes.

"We consider ourselves as Polish first before being Polish unionists," Mr. Walesa told leaders of the General Council of Trade Unions, who invited him and his deputies to Tokyo for a week-long visit. "We have long regarded strikes as a powerful weapon. But from now we will see strikes as... an important tactic."

"Our struggle will change according to our aims," the 37-year-old labor leader added. "More emphasis will be placed on negotiations."

## Sutcliffe Says He Had a Mission to Kill

The Associated Press

LONDON — (AP) — Peter Sutcliffe, who has confessed to women in the Yorkshire Ripper case, testified Monday that he was "selected by God" to kill prostitutes because they were "the scum of the earth" and responsible for his emotional problems.

Called to the stand by his lawyer, James Chadwin, he said he heard "what I believed then and believe now to have been a voice" while he was working as a gravedigger near the Yorkshire Ripper's Bradford. He has admitted that over five years he killed the 13 but pleaded guilty only to manslaughter, claiming "diminished responsibility."

Psychiatrists have diagnosed the 34-year-old defendant as a schizophrenic, but the prosecution asserts he concocted a story "divine mission" as a last-ditch attempt to avoid a murder conviction.

## Berlin Winners Propose Talks on Coalition

The Associated Press

BERLIN — Christian Democrats asked leaders of the two other parties Monday to join in talks on forming a new city government, they outpolled Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's Social Democratic Party Sunday.

The Christian Democratic Union, led by former parliament president Richard von Weizsaecker, gained 47.9 percent of the vote in the Social Democrats' 38.4 percent and the Free Democrats' 5.6 percent. Official results showed, but the CDU fell two seats short of a majority in the 133-member city assembly.

The Free Democrats, who are allied with the SPD in the coalition in Bonn, announced that they would consider Weizsaecker's offer at a party congress May 22. Before the party officials had ruled out any alliance with the CDU, leaving possibility of a minority government or new elections in a few weeks.

## Maze Fast Backers Predict Trouble if Strike Ignored

United Press International

BELFAST — The National H-Block Committee warned Monday that Northern Ireland would "boil over" unless Britain responded positively to the demands of hunger strikers in the Maze prison.

In west Belfast, two British soldiers were wounded by two snipers who held a family hostage and fired on troops from the family's home. Both gunmen escaped. One of the soldiers — part of an armed escort for a mail truck delivering

money to local post office — reported seriously ill in a hospital. At the Maze, Irish H-Block hunger strikers, led by Bobby Sands, 25, lasted for the 10th day and the Northern Ireland reported a worsening in condition. Family members of Mr. Hughes, who is serving a term for murder, is near death. Mr. Hughes has permanent brain damage and is completely blind and has lost his hearing.

"Unless there is a positive response to the reasonable demands of the hunger strikers, anger and frustrations of thousands of people will be poured into widespread disorder," H-Block Committee, a coordinating the hunger strike, warned.

The warning came after long closed meeting Sunday following the death of Bobby Sands last week in a 66-day hunger strike.

The committee called for a general strike in Northern Ireland on May 20 national election day. The H-Block prisoners' demands, including political status, in their campaign plan to "H-block action group" — campaign actively against nationalist councillors who refuse to adopt these proposals.

The group called on Liam Charles Haughey to be British ambassador to Dublin and withdraw Irish troops from the southern side of the border with Northern Ireland.

Seven suspected members of the IRA, the Basque guerrilla organization, were arrested and two guerrillas "safe houses" were uncovered in connection with the planned escape from the Carabanchel jail, the ministry sources said.

Weapons Listed

In one of the guerrilla refuges the police were said to have found a grenade launcher, three automatic rifles, four assault rifles, two submachine guns, revolvers, explosives, false auto license plates, a radio and various documents.

In the killings of three men Sunday, the original confusion over the men's identity was compounded when an Almeria man told the police Monday that his son and two friends were missing. They had been on their way, he said, to attend the communion of a younger son.

The original police statement said that the slain men had been suspected of involvement in guerrilla attacks in Madrid last week, and that they were burned to death in a car after they were shot at by civil guards from whom they were trying to escape.

## Unsettled Period Expected for France

(Continued from Page 1)

an official who declined to be identified.

The U.S. State Department spokesman, Dean Fischer, said later in Washington that the United States looks forward "to building and strengthening our relationship with the new French government."

Asked about the possibility of Communist participation in the Mitterrand Cabinet, Mr. Fischer said the United States will be watching the political evolution under Mr. Mitterrand.

U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger, who was in Brussels, said Monday that the election of Mr. Mitterrand will not affect relations within NATO. "I do not see any reason to suppose we will not have the same excellent defense working relationship with France in the future as in the past," Mr. Weinberger said.

Mr. Reagan is expected to meet Mr. Mitterrand for the first time next July at the Ottawa summit of Western industrial countries and Japan.

### West German Reaction

Like Mr. Mitterrand, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of West Germany, France's closest ally, is a Socialist but he is known to regret Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's defeat. The two men, who became friends as finance ministers, had forged a close working relationship that put France and West Germany at the head of European affairs.

But Willy Brandt, the West German Socialist Party leader and leader of the Socialist International, warmly greeted Mr. Mitterrand's victory as a reinforcement of his kind of European social democracy. Mr. Brandt is often to the left of Mr. Schmidt.

A reaction with immediate diplomatic implications came from Prime Minister Menachem Begin of Israel, who enthusiastically welcomed Mr. Mitterrand's victory saying, "We have ended a gloomy period with France."

Israel's government was bitterly critical of the Middle East policies of Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, whom Mr. Begin repeatedly accused of adopting pro-Palestinian positions

to placate Arab oil-exporting states. Although Mr. Begin did not refer to Israel's current tension with Syria, Israeli officials said they expected Mr. Mitterrand, whose campaign was supported by French Jewish organizations, to be more understanding of Israeli interests and dilute the pro-Arab policy pursued by France since 1967.

Mr. Mitterrand has been supportive of the Camp David peace process, the basis of U.S. peace efforts in the Middle East, and this view could weaken France's leading role in the Common Market's initiative in the Middle East. But a wing of the French Socialist Party supports Palestinian rights, and Mr. Mitterrand, apparently conscious of Arab economic power, was cautious in his campaign statements about the Arab-Israeli conflict.

An ambiguous reaction emerged in Britain. Despite her conservatism, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher resented the French-West German entente in EEC business. A British official said that the arrival of Mr. Mitterrand — who has said that he opposes any "Paris-Bonn axis" — might offer an opportunity for an expanded British role in European decision-making.

On the other hand, the official said, Mr. Mitterrand can be expected to be no less adamant than his predecessors in defending French interests. This could quickly pose problems in the Common Market, where Britain and West Germany are pressing for major reform in the Common Agricultural Policy, which Mr. Mitterrand has strongly defended.

The warmest welcome for Mr. Mitterrand came from other European Socialists. Typical of the reactions of the European left, Italy's Socialist leader, Bettino Craxi, said that the victory "is the first significant sign of renewal since a wave of conservatism struck the Western world."

In Portugal, Socialist leader Mario Soares said that the French elections proved that Socialist parties can attract moderate middle-class support and still lead the

working class without "making concessions to Communist parties."

The impact of Mr. Mitterrand's victory is expected to be strong on other Socialist parties in southern Europe — Italy, Spain, Portugal and, especially, Greece, where national elections are to be held this year.

In contrast, many of France's traditional clients in Africa and the Middle East were disconcerted by Mr. Mitterrand's victory.

Leaders in several French-speaking countries south of the Sahara — which make up more than one-third of Africa — were surprised by Mr. Mitterrand's victory. They said they knew little of his African policies except that he is opposed to French military interventions of the kind undertaken by Mr. Giscard d'Estaing to preserve some rulers and depose others.

The idea that French diplomacy is guided by French interests was mentioned by Arab diplomats, who said that France, whatever Mr. Mitterrand's personal sympathies, would not be able to ignore indefinitely the political conditions that color Arab states' terms for oil exports and commercial opportunities essential to the French economy.

Some Western diplomats in Moscow view the news agency's

## Mystery Blast in Shetlands Revealed After Royal Visit

From Agency Dispatches

LERWICK, Shetland Islands, Scotland — A mystery explosion damaged part of the huge new Sullom Voe oil terminal in the Shetland Islands while Queen Elizabeth and King Olaf of Norway were there to open it this weekend, the police and British Petroleum confirmed Sunday night, 36 hours after the royal visit took place.

A BP spokesman said: "It could have been an explosive device or a mechanical malfunction. Until our investigation has been completed, we are unsure of the cause of the explosion." He said the blast damaged

aged switching gear at the terminal.

Police and oil engineers inspected the site of the blast, which was described as small, and which occurred about a quarter of a mile from the site of the opening ceremony. No one was hurt.

The disclosure about Saturday's explosion was made after the IRA said it had planted seven pounds of gelignite on the site, claimed to have "breached the English queen's security" and issued a warning to "clear the Shetland rig of all civilians." But nothing suspicious was found.

Security has been tightened around Queen Elizabeth since the death last Tuesday of Irish Republican hunger-striker Bobby Sands. She left the Shetland Isles for the British mainland early Sunday.

Another bomb scare proved to be a false alarm. Bomb disposal men called to investigate a suspicious object aboard an oil rig supply vessel found it was all a mistake — just a few loose wires snatched between two gasoline drums.

## Ali Adds \$400,000 To Atlanta Reward

United Press International

ATLANTA — The reward for capture of Atlanta's child killer or killers has grown to half a million dollars with a \$400,000 donation from the boxer Muhammad Ali.

Twenty-six young Atlanta blacks have been slain in the past 21 months and a 10-year-old boy is missing. Mr. Ali's donation Saturday was contingent on a tipster providing information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of the persons involved.

Meanwhile, it still was not clear when and how the new government would tackle the highly controversial question of nationalization of leading private companies and banks. These firms targeted for nationalization refrained from commenting in public Monday.

"It is true that the climate now is not very good, but we do not expect much to happen until after the legislative elections, possibly not before the fall, hence the continuing silence," said the executive of a company targeted for nationalization, who insisted on remaining anonymous.

The first public company reaction will probably surface Tuesday when Jean Gandois, chairman of Rhone-Poulenc, France's largest chemical and textile company and which is slated for nationalization, meets with financial analysts and journalists in Paris. "We expect the question to be raised," a company spokesman said.

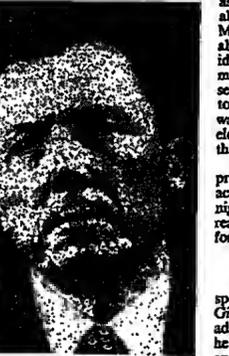
Nationalization Issue

"The basic idea of the strategy is to develop a more prosperous economy for a greater number of Frenchmen," Mr. Delors said.

Mr. Delors conceded that from a foreign investor's standpoint, the costs of doing business in France might increase. He said that in the next few weeks and before the planned legislative elections, Mr. Mitterrand would consider such immediate measures as increasing the minimum wage and family allowances and pensions paid under subsidized government social programs plus other measures described by Mr. Delors as "fine-tuning."

It will probably cost more to operate in France, but there is another side — French industry should be showing higher productivity through modernization programs that the government intends to pursue, Mr. Delors said. This will mean greater interest for the investor, he added.

He added that a key ingredient in Mr. Mitterrand's economic strategy is promoting greater profitability in French industry, and that he greatly admired the success of France's nationalized automaker Renault and of the state-controlled aerospace company Aerospatiale, whose chairman is Jacques Mitterrand, the brother of the president-elect.



Jacques Delors

## Investment In France

(Continued from Page 1)

combination with a weak franc, so we advised him to hold off on a decision.

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He added that a key ingredient in Mr. Mitterrand's economic strategy is promoting greater profitability in French industry, and that he greatly admired the success of France's nationalized automaker Renault and of the state-controlled aerospace company Aerospatiale, whose chairman is Jacques Mitterrand, the brother of the president-elect.

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**Mediators' Bid Averts Union Strike in Sweden**

**Sutcliffe Says He Had a Mission to Kill**

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**U.S. House Democrats Propose**  
 — House Democratic majority...

# Training Foreign Service in Terrorism Survival

## Officers Learn Prevention and How to Lob Tear Gas

Employees of other government agencies. The seminar includes films, slide shows, grisly stories and advice from a team of State Department experts.

The new course includes segments on U.S. policy concerning terrorism, riot procedures, surveillance recognition, travel precautions, evacuation of families, hostage survival and bomb defense, as well as information on crime prevention and fire.

When there's a tap at the embassy door "with a muzzle pointing down the lobby," John Jarrell, an instructor, told the group with grim humor early the first day, "the time is past for planning."

In one lecture, an instructor held aloft an orange tear-gas canister and demonstrated the proper way to lob it into a hostile crowd in an embassy hallway. In another lecture, an instructor urged his listeners to "learn how to use your emergency disintegrators" to destroy classified information in the embassy in the event of a siege.

Before the seminar concluded, the listeners were instructed in matters ranging from how to deal with live hand grenades to how to crash through terrorist roadblocks.

After arriving at their overseas posts, they were told, they should take these steps:

- Convert the bedrooms or bathrooms of their homes into emergency strongholds furnished with solid-core doors, medicine, water and communications gear.
- Vary the routes taken by their children to and from school.
- Jog with the embassy's Marine security guards rather than alone.
- Tape bits of cellophane between the fenders and hoods of their cars at night. If the cellophane is broken in the morning, it may indicate that bombs have been planted under the hood.
- Have one security person present for each visitor whenever hostile demonstrators want to present petitions to the embassy.

If their cars are hit by gasoline bombs, they should continue driving, they were told. Although the temperature may reach 134 degrees Fahrenheit (56.6 Celsius), the employees were told, that is not enough to kill them.

They were also advised to handle grenades thrown into their offices by kicking them away, then turning and dropping to the floor.

Many of the suggestions were accompanied by examples of the unhappy consequences for those who did not follow the rules. For instance, after being told repeatedly that the best way to foil terrorists is to avoid predictable travel patterns, the audience was shown a picture of the body of Aldo Moro, the Italian political leader who was kidnapped and assassinated by the Red Brigades.

"Aldo Moro was a man of very predictable means," explained Jim Prietsch, an instructor. "He left his home every morning at 7 a.m. He stopped for 10 minutes and then to Parliament. You could set your watch by Aldo Moro."

Last year there were 278 terrorist attacks against Americans abroad, ranging from shelling of the U.S. Embassy in San Salvador to an attack on the U.S. Consulate in La Paz. Ten persons died and 94 were injured. As a result, in January the seminar was expanded to two days and brought up to date with new information from recent anti-American attacks.

Perhaps the most striking feature of the seminar is the hostage survival segment, which includes a lecture, a first-aid lesson and a graphic State Department film that incorporates information from Tehran. The film illustrates three hostage-taking scenarios, each based on an actual occurrence: the abduction of an American businessman in a South American jungle, the detention of an embassy economist in a basement cage and the seizure of a U.S. Consulate.

The film is peppered with advice: "The first hours of your capture may be dangerous," the announcer warns in an early scene. "Any sudden movement can be interpreted as an attempt to escape."

He urges that people who are taken hostage establish daily routines of exercise and chores and keep mentally active. "Without new sensations, over a time the mind may make them up," the narrator says. "If you do have hallucinations, you won't be the first."

# Many Reagan Appointees Ex-Foes of Own Agencies

By Evans Witt  
 The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Raymond Barnhart says the \$5 million-a-year speed limit is a "stinking law." As the new head of the Federal Highway Administration, he is in charge of enforcing it.

James G. Watt spent the last few years taking the Interior Department to court. Now he is running the agency for President Reagan.

Ernest W. Lefever wrote that the United States has no legal responsibility to promote human rights in other countries. Now he is assistant secretary of state for human rights and humanitarian affairs.

As a candidate, Ronald Reagan vowed broad changes in government rules and regulations, campaigning on a promise to get government "off the backs" of the American people. His appointees are the generals in his fight to cut back the bureaucracy, to guide and, in some cases, to reverse the course of federal agencies.

A crucial element in Mr. Reagan's appointment process is to try to find candidates who will work for Mr. Reagan and not for the interests of the bureaucracy. But critics say nominees such as Mr. Watt, Mr. Lefever and Mr. Barnhart will try to subvert the spirit, if not the letter, of the laws that various agencies are charged with enforcing.

For example, the nomination of John Crowell Jr. to oversee the national forests is a perfect example of letting the fox guard the henhouse, said Rep. James Weaver, Democrat from Oregon, chairman of the House Agriculture subcommittee on forestry.

As longtime general counsel for Louisiana-Pacific Corp., the largest corporate purchaser of timber grown on public property, Mr. Crowell advocated increasing timber cutting on federal lands. Critics are trying to block his nomination as assistant secretary of agriculture for natural resources and environment on the grounds of conflict of interest.

Mr. Reagan's political goals in making appointments are unusual. When Jimmy Carter took over following eight years of Republican rule, he installed a significant number of public interest group leaders to head agencies they opposed during the Nixon-Ford years.

The Reagan appointees include outright opponents of past agency actions, such as Mr. Watt and Mr. Barnhart; appointees whose perspectives are opposite their predecessors, such as construction contractor Thorne G. Aucher heading Occupational Health and Safety Administration; and those with no experience at all in an agency's area, such as Ray Peck, a lawyer for the coal industry who is charged with auto safety as head of the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration.

Here is a brief look at some of Mr. Reagan's appointees:

- As Texas commissioner of highways, Mr. Barnhart fought the U.S. Transportation Department on a number of matters, including the 55-mph speed limit. "I think it's a stinking law, but I'm going to enforce it," he said earlier this year. Last fall, he termed "unconscionable" federal rules that require a certain percentage of subcontracts on federal projects to go to minority contractors.
- As head of the Mountain States Legal Foundation, Mr. Watt was one of the most ardent opponents of various Interior Department activities. His tax-exempt group brought lawsuits aimed at more and faster development on federal lands and less stringent regulations on activities on such lands.
- Conservation groups labeled him "one of the most dedicated anti-environmentalists of the past decade," but Mr. Watt says he is trying to balance U.S. needs for energy and minerals with environmental concerns.
- Mr. Lefever, while director of the Ethics and Public Policy Center at Georgetown University, was one of the most outspoken critics of the Carter administration's emphasis on human rights in foreign relations.
- In 1978, he wrote: "In a formal, legal sense, the U.S. government has no responsibility — and certainly no authority — to promote human rights in other sovereign states." Mr. Lefever says he is not opposed to human rights, and he contends, "We're arguing about methods rather than ends."
- In 1979, Edward L. Rowley quit the U.S. team that was negotiating a new strategic arms limitation treaty with the Soviet Union, saying the Carter administration was giving away too much. Now the retired lieutenant general is Mr. Reagan's choice to head the U.S. delegation to new SALT talks.
- Marjory Mecklenburg, former president of American Citizens Concerned for Life, an anti-abortion group, is the head of the Office of Adolescent Pregnancy Programs, which gives grants for counseling teen-agers on pregnancy and sex. She is reported to have said teen-agers should abstain from sex rather than use contraceptives.
- As an Indiana state senator, James R. Harris pushed a court challenge to the constitutionality of the federal strip mine law. Now he is head of the Office of Surface Mining, which enforces the law.

# House Democratic Leaders Dubious Reagan Can Win Tax Cut

Rep. Rostenkowski, whose committee originates tax measures, acknowledged the president's political strength and declined to predict a victory for his own plan.

He said that many conservative Democrats and Republicans who supported the president in the budget vote shared his own view that a three-year tax cut and the largest deficit that it would entail would be "dangerous" in light of "the unpredictability of the economy."

He said that he would be open to discussions of a possible compromise with Republican leaders, including the president.

Door Open

Mr. Reagan, on the other hand, said the administration was standing firm on its proposed three-year tax cut as an integral part of the president's economic recovery program, and he predicted an administration victory.

"The support is out there for President Reagan's tax cut proposals," Mr. Reagan said. "People actually do want a stop in the amount of money that they are paying to the federal government."

Mr. Reagan appeared to keep the door to possible compromise barely open by saying that he would listen to proposals for a tax cut smaller than the \$54 billion that the administration proposes for the first of the three years if they could "accomplish the same thing."

But he said that alternative proposals made so far, apparently including those made by Rep. Rostenkowski, "would negate the effects of what the president wants to do," and "would just be adding little baubles on."

He denied that the administration was in a mood to compromise "even on dollar figures," at this point, although Republican leaders have said privately that the president may have to make some compromise eventually of about \$40 billion to retain about the same \$10 billion saving for business that the president's plan calls for in the first year, and would save individuals about \$14 billion less.

Specific Incentives

The Rostenkowski plan also contains specific incentives for savings and investment and provisions to deal with such problems as the marriage "penalty" for working couples.

Rep. Foley said that "some of our Southern conservatives and others in the party that voted with the administration on the overall budget resolution are going to feel very differently about the tax cut," and would oppose Mr. Reagan's plan despite his "great popularity."

He credited the president's success in identifying "the general consensus in the country to limit federal spending" as being responsible for the defection of 63 Democrats who supported the president's budget proposals, rather than those of their own party, and conceded that "perhaps we didn't do a very good job" at selling the Democratic program to the voters, "particularly in the districts of members who were concerned about voting against the president."

# World Bank Reported to Consider \$200-Million China Loan Request

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The World Bank has completed negotiations with China on an application for a \$200-million loan for a program to improve the teaching of science and engineering at Chinese universities, according to bank sources.

If it is approved by the bank's executive board, which is expected to consider the proposal next month, the loan will be the first extended to China since the Communist government replaced Taiwan in the bank's "China seat" a year ago.

The change in the representation of China in the world's largest international development bank, which has 138 members, has increased potential demand on the bank's lending resources by as much as \$2 billion a year, according to bank experts. Taiwan had not taken a loan from the bank since 1972.

Financing for the proposed \$200-million loan would come in equal shares of \$100 million from the bank's regular capital, which carries interest rates similar to commercial bank terms, and \$100 million from the concessional funds of the International Development Association, a bank affiliate, which lends funds for up to 50 years at very low interest.

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Who wouldn't want to be in your shoes? Especially when those feet will be taking you to the famous cheese markets, flower auctions, gorgeous canals, windmills, and a Van Gogh or two. So share it all with your family and friends back home. But before you make that call, here are some guilder-saving tips.

**SAVE ON SURCHARGES**  
 Many hotels outside the U.S. charge exorbitant surcharge fees on international calls. And sometimes the fees are greater than the cost of the call itself. But if your hotel has TELEPLAN, the way to keep hotel surcharges reasonable, go ahead and call. No Teleplan? Read on!

There are other ways to save money. **SAVE WITH A SHORTIE**  
 In most countries there's no three-minute minimum on self-dialed calls. So if your hotel offers International Dialing from your room, place a short call home and have them call you back. The surcharge on short calls is low. And you pay for the call-back from the States with dollars, not local currency, when you get your next home or office phone bill.

**SAVE THESE OTHER WAYS**  
 Telephone Company credit card and collect calls may be placed in many countries. And where they are, the hotel surcharges on such calls are usually low. Or, you can avoid surcharges altogether by calling from the post office or from other telephone centers.

**SAVE NIGHTS & WEEKENDS**  
 Always check to see whether the country you're in has lower rates at night and on weekends. Usually the savings are considerable.

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**Bell System**

**Reach out and touch someone**

## Mitterrand's Victory

Francois Mitterrand has won a stunning victory in the French presidential election. Or Valery Giscard d'Estaing has suffered a stunning defeat. It is not yet absolutely clear which formulation puts the emphasis in the right place. But before the shock wears off, probably some time next month, French voters will go to the polls again to elect a new National Assembly and perhaps provide the answer. In the meanwhile, there are plenty of other questions to ponder about the Mitterrand victory, which moves the French government to the left of center for the first time in 23 years. Before going on to those other matters, though, it is worth noting that three factors left Mr. Giscard d'Estaing especially vulnerable. They are an unemployment rate in France of almost 8 percent, personal impetuosity and a taint of scandal. The extent to which those three things contributed to the president's defeat can not be calculated precisely, but few would dispute that they had some effect.

Now that Mr. Mitterrand has won after 16 years of trying, no one can be sure what kind of government he will form. That depends on the outcome of the Assembly elections. It seems likely that Mr. Mitterrand will have to form a coalition government unless he intends to risk the chaos of governing as a minority. He has declared that he will not offer to share power with the Communist Party, whose support declined sharply in the first round of the presidential election. But he may not have a choice. Jacques Chirac, or anyone else on the right who has ambitions to run for the presidency in 1988, is unlikely to join a coalition with Mr. Mitterrand now. And who else is there?

Eventually, of course, Mr. Mitterrand will form a government. And then he will have to

govern. According to the conventional wisdom, he will try to make major changes in economic and social policy, but with a couple of exceptions. French foreign and security policy will remain relatively unchanged. It will require a good deal of luck, though, to keep the two separate. Mr. Mitterrand understands, for example, that a strong defense establishment must underlie an effective foreign policy. He also knows that the overall strength of the economy and the amount of money budgeted for social programs will play a key role in determining how much can be spent on security. French defense spending has been the highest in Western Europe in recent years. If Mr. Mitterrand wants to keep up the pace, he will have to find the revenues to do it while making good on promises to raise minimum wages and family allowances, and to create 250,000 public-service jobs.

Another problem area for him could be the Middle East. Mr. Mitterrand is more sympathetic toward Israel than Mr. Giscard d'Estaing and he is a supporter of the Camp David accords. But if he is dependent on Communist votes in the Assembly, as he is almost bound to be, he may have to trade off some of his support for Israel for votes elsewhere. Furthermore, the current glut on the world oil market will not necessarily last forever and French dependence on Arab oil might also condition his responses on the Palestinian question.

Mr. Mitterrand is not likely to compromise his pro-NATO and anti-Soviet positions easily, but his domestic program and his potential dependence on the Communists could make it difficult for him to carry out the foreign policy on which he campaigned.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

## A No-Win Policy on Namibia

The most charitable view of the Reagan administration's new policy on Namibia is that it is too sanguine by half. It asks a lot of black Africa, and much too little from South Africa. Moreover, it proposes that Angola yield up gratis its main bargaining chip — the presence of some 20,000 Cuban troops. If that becomes the final position of the United States, the Cubans and their Soviet helpers will be around indefinitely. And the self-evident merits of the Western case on Namibia will be lost in the bargain.

The Reagan team has finally said clearly that it favors "an early, internationally accepted independence" for Namibia. But then so does South Africa, the illegal landlord for many years now of this vast mineral-rich territory. During the Carter years, South Africa even agreed in principle to elections monitored by the United Nations as the first step to independence. Only after the Reagan landslide did Pretoria break its word and come up with a new idea for delay: constitution first, elections later.

That formula, too, can be made to sound reasonable. Why not follow the British model in Zimbabwe and make the future masters of Namibia guarantee the political and property rights of an 11 percent European minority? The difficulty is that there is no comparable outside authority in Namibia to mediate the constitution writing or guarantee a fair election. And if Europeans and Americans are to play that role, they will have to prove their impartiality by separating themselves from South Africa's diplomacy.

Besides, the true guarantees in Namibia, as in Zimbabwe and even leftist Angola, will finally be economic. European interests will

be respected by black rulers when that is also in their own clear interest.

Beyond something very difficult, the administration also asks the impossible. A Cuban withdrawal from neighboring Angola is, admittedly, a tempting aspect of any Namibia settlement. Angola's leftist regime has said that once Namibia becomes a huffer, it will no longer need Cubans for defense against South African attacks. The Angolans have been vague about the commitment and it would surely have to be pinned down in the bargaining.

But Washington asks for a Cuban withdrawal as a precondition for negotiations, even while it presses Congress to repeal the Clark Amendment — the law prohibiting covert U.S. aid to anti-government forces in Angola. In resisting this blunt-edged diplomacy, Angola has won the support of nearly all black Africans, notably including Nigeria.

The black Africans, to be sure, have not distinguished themselves by asking that South Africa be punished with economic sanctions which they know would be ruinous to their own economies. Nor did they help their cause by having the Security Council refuse to hear Dirk Kudde, leader of the Pretoria-sponsored internal regime in Namibia. By naming one party the sole voice of Namibia, the United Nations has only added to the doubts about its impartiality.

So the Namibia affair may drag on. The real trouble with the Reagan plan is that it allows black Africa and the Communists to blame the United States for South Africa's intransigence. By comparison, Jimmy Carter's diplomacy in this area now looks inspired.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Help for Gun-Toters

Forget controls on handguns — it's everyone for himself. Anybody who has been hoping for new protections against America's incredible handgun traffic might as well run for cover at this point, because President Reagan — of all people — doesn't care even for the few effective controls now on the books. That's the grim message from Robert M. Garrick, a deputy counselor at the White House, who says Mr. Reagan supports an effort to repeal key provisions of the 1968 act as well to curb the activities of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms.

If successful, the congressional effort should do great things for the gun industry — freeing all sorts of additional hotheads, mentally disturbed people and other impulse buyers from cumbersome restrictions when they feel the need for a loaded pistol. The bill that Mr. Garrick says enjoys Mr. Reagan's backing would permit out-of-state residents to buy handguns in any state where such sales are legal and would eliminate registration requirements for ammunition. The only potentially helpful provision is an after-the-fact procedure that would impose stiffer penalties for the use of handguns in the com-

mission of federal crimes.

All of this is aimed at promoting the simplistic and dead-wrong idea that anybody who is for handgun controls is soft on crime and hard on freedom, that the way to fight crime is with guns — and the more everybody has, the better. As stated so baldly the other day by Sen. Steven D. Symms, a Republican from Idaho, "There are 55 million handguns out there, and it's too bad that we don't have more. If they had guns in East Germany, the East Germans would throw the Russians out of East Germany."

Who said this debate was leading nowhere? It's degenerating at a good clip. It used to be about hunting and other legitimate uses of rifles.

So while a few more genuinely worried legislators on Capitol Hill continue to seek support for a few modest controls on the sales of handguns, others with the support of the White House will be seeking to tear up what few protections did get on the books in that notorious year 1968.

Hunker down.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago  
May 12, 1906

TUNIS — The Bey Muhammad el Haj died last night, after remaining in a comatose state for 24 hours, at Dar el Moudjahid, near Carthage. He was 50 years of age. Last year the Bey suffered from a serious attack of paralysis. He recovered, but there came a relapse. He will be succeeded by his cousin, Nasser Bey, who is 50 years old. The news was soon brought to Tunis and caused general consternation. The ceremony of the investiture of his successor will take place in the Bardo Palace this afternoon. The French Resident, in the name of the protecting nation, will proclaim the new Bey and will be present at his side during his first reception.

Fifty Years Ago  
May 12, 1931

MADRID — Martial law came into existence in Madrid this afternoon, and all stock exchanges throughout Spain were closed. This recourse by the Republican government was caused by a day of incendiary and rioting that followed upon yesterday's grave disturbances directed against monarchists and convents. Republican authorities have ordered the arrest of the members of Cabinet of the late Miguel Primo de Rivera, who ruled as dictator of Spain for many years. One of the chief sensations of the day was the arrest of the former premier, Gen. Berenguer, who, according to a statement by Gen. Gallarza, a Cabinet minister, is to face a "very grave charge."



## As France Takes a Sharp Turn

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — Sunday's election of Socialist leader Francois Mitterrand as president of France will bring much more than a new administration. It marks a new era, the first time since De Gaulle founded the Fifth Republic in 1958 that the opposition has come to power.

In his final appeal to voters, grimly warning them of "weakness, decline and disorder for France" if they turned him out, the defeated President Valery Giscard d'Estaing said that would mean "the end of the Fifth Republic." That isn't necessarily so, and there is no sign that it's what the electorate wanted. Rather, the results showed that 1 million more voters believed Mr. Mitterrand's reassurances than believed Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's prophecies.

### Transfer of Power

But the transfer of power, in two weeks, will certainly mean some far-reaching changes in the way France has come to be governed as well as in the personalities at the top. Mr. Mitterrand will have to dissolve the Assembly, where his side is now in the minority, and legislative elections are now expected on June 21 and 28. So the first government he names will be temporary, to be replaced in July by a team that will have to be negotiated to build a new majority out of the new Assembly.

There isn't the slightest likelihood that the Socialists can win a majority of seats on their own, and probably not even a minority strong enough to govern with support from only fringe groups and independents. The prospect then is a switch to coalition government, which inevitably will shift the focus of power from the hands of the president alone to a more balanced partnership with the legislature.

Communist leader Georges Marchais, formally congratulating Mr. Mitterrand, immediately reminded him that he wouldn't have been able to win without Communist votes and that the party wanted a share of "responsibilities at all levels." But Mr. Mitterrand said during the campaign that he would not accept Communist ministers in his government.

### June Elections

Whether he can keep that promise or not will depend on the June elections and the coalition possibilities which emerge. Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's Union pour la Democratie Francaise (UDF), a party stitched together from assorted centrist groups just before the 1978 Assembly elections with the sole purpose of backing Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, is likely to disintegrate now. Not the ex-president but his arch-rival Jacques Chirac, mayor of Paris and leader of the neo-Gaullists, can be expected to emerge as the leader of the opposition.

The whole panorama of French politics is thus being thrown open to change after a generation of polarization, with Gaullists dominating one side and Communists the other.

The crucial question for France's allies will be whether the sharp decline of the Communists in the first presidential round last month, and the corresponding rise of the Socialists, will be maintained.

Ironically, Britain's Conservative Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher was reportedly hoping Mr. Mitterrand would win, because she so dislikes Mr. Giscard d'Estaing and Germany's Socialist Chancellor Helmut Schmidt would doubtless have preferred keeping his special relation with Mr. Giscard d'Estaing. Their views are personal, but they reflect a European sense that France isn't in serious danger of falling hostage to

Communists and that Mr. Mitterrand isn't likely to make any drastic changes in foreign policy.

He favors the Common Market and NATO, and has criticized the decidedly pro-Arab tilt of French policy. But he also strongly favors sustaining the East-West "dialogue" and negotiation with Moscow. The new French president won't be on the same wavelength as the ideologues of the Reagan administration at all.

The campaign was fought mainly on internal issues, and that is where the broadest changes can be expected, in decentralization of power, in switching economic priorities to fight unemployment ahead of inflation, in tax reform, social programs and so on.

Michel Rocard, the 50-year-old Socialist who had hoped to be his party's candidate before Mr. Mitterrand decided to make a third try for the presidency and who may be the new prime minister, said Sunday night that France was starting on "a new road" that will be "long and difficult."

### Great Excitement

The results have been an extraordinary personal triumph for Mr. Mitterrand, who joined the Socialist Party and became its leader only in 1971, when it had sunk to 5 percent of the vote.

He negotiated an alliance with the Communists which gave the moribund party new electoral credibility, and then built it up to a

record score of 27 percent last month while the Communists fell to a postwar nadir of 15 percent. His political aim now will clearly be to continue that drive in hopes that the Socialists can reach majority status.

There are lots of uncertainties ahead, as Mr. Chirac proclaimed in a grave voice acknowledging the results. But there is also a great excitement in Paris, Sunday night, and a sense of almost incredible possibilities. For so long it had seemed that the constitution willed by De Gaulle ruled out a chance of change.

France will be lively and interesting in the coming period.

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## Schmidt in Begin's Quicksand

By John Dornberg

MUNICH — If Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Israel's Prime Minister Menachem Begin can be said to have anything in common, then perhaps that they are almost equally rapier-tongued.

But how equal? For the past week, at any rate, it seems Mr. Begin has been out to show the world (or was it Israeli voters?) that he can be more vituperative than the chancellor, once called "Schmidt the Lip," ever was.

Conversely, gritting his teeth as Mr. Begin repeatedly vilified him, Mr. Schmidt remained almost a paragon of moderation, not to even mention statesmanship, an attribute he actually disclaims.

Comparisons aside, the characteristic outspokenness of the two men was the cross both Israelis and West Germans had to bear last week as relations between their countries skidded to an unprecedented low.

At issue, for those who may have missed the shrill polemics, was Mr. Begin's series of personal by abusive tirades, triggered by Mr. Schmidt's recent trip to Saudi Arabia, his ambivalent rejection of the Saudi bid for West German Leopard tanks, and his remarks, during a subsequent TV interview here, that the Palestinians "also have a moral claim" to self-determination and statehood.

It is not, of course, the first crisis in West German-Israeli relations, and like past ones it is an expression of West Germany's unenviable dependency on the Arab world, its susceptibility, partially self-caused, to diplomatic and propagandistic pressures, and the slyer dilemma of meeting both Arab and Jewish demands, pangs of conscience and West Germany's own national interests.

But the current crisis is unusual not only for its magnitude and verbal acrimony, it was exacerbated by the growing irascibility and political disorientation of both Mr. Schmidt and Mr. Begin, their dislike of each other and each other's policies, and by a chain of misunderstandings.

One thing should be said to set the record straight. Good relations with Israel have always been a cornerstone of West German foreign policy, and West Germans have consistently striven to make both moral and material amends for the Nazi past. Indeed,

the material side of the ledger has come to total 60 billion Deutsche marks (\$27 billion) since 1952, when Chancellor Konrad Adenauer and Nahum Goldmann, the president of the World Jewish Congress, signed a quasi-diplomatic agreement on reparations to Israel and restitution to individual victims and survivors of the Holocaust. Moreover, those payments in cash and kind contributed measurably to Israel's prosperity and military progress.

### Light of History

But in the light of history and the world as it is today, the implementation of those policy goals has not always been easy.

To be sure, back in the 1950s and early 1960s it appeared that formal reconciliation between Israel and West Germany, as the legal successor to Hitler's Third Reich and the burden of the Holocaust, had been achieved.

Thus, the Adenauer reparations agreement was followed in 1957 by a secret military one between Franz-Josef Strauss, then West German defense minister, and Shimon Peres, the director general of Israel's defense ministry, now leader of the opposition Labor Party. As part of the deal, the Bundeswehr was outfitted with Israeli submachine guns.

By March, 1960, relations seemed so harmonious that Mr. Adenauer and Prime Minister David Ben-Gurion met in New York's Waldorf Astoria Hotel for a kind of German-Jewish summit.

But then Mr. Adenauer's political star faded, and along with it West German-Israeli relations went into decline. By the fall of 1964, a year after Ludwig Erhard had succeeded Mr. Adenauer, they were in crisis over several issues, the hottest being the presence of German rocket engineers in Egypt on a private contract to build missiles.

### Arms Deal

To complicate matters, the Arab countries had uncovered the secret West German-Israeli arms deal and were threatening to retaliate by recognizing East Germany. It was the era when the Bonn government had a fixation on isolating East Berlin and would not tolerate any country having diplomatic ties to both Germany.

While Mr. Erhard hesitated and vacillated between policy options, the Israelis fumed and East Germany moved closer by the day to formal relations with key Middle East countries. Then, suddenly, in March, 1965, West Germany decided to take the plunge and side with Israel, extending diplomatic recognition and another 320 mil-

lion Deutsche marks worth of military assistance.

Nine Arab countries promptly closed their Bonn embassies, not to reopen them until seven years later. By then Willy Brandt's liberal coalition of Social and Free Democrats was to power and had itself, de facto, recognized East Germany.

But matters scarcely improved. To be sure, Mr. Brandt did visit Israel, a step Mr. Schmidt has failed to emulate, a long-standing invitation notwithstanding. But the atmosphere became cooler steadily, partly because of the constraints of the energy crisis and West Germany's growing dependency on Middle East oil, the European Community's policy on the Palestinian contumacious, and, in no small measure, Mr. Begin's intransigence and unveiled contempt of the Germans.

### In a Quandary

In a sense West Germany is in a quandary. Because of the Nazi history and what it always considered its "special moral obligation to Israel," it is open to immense propagandistic pressure whenever global realities or its own national interests dictate a course not to Israel's liking.

It is against this background that Mr. Schmidt's visit to Saudi Arabia and the resulting German-Israeli controversy must be seen.

To be sure, Mr. Schmidt was not at his politically shrewdest in Riyadh when he waffled on the tank sale, a matter of intense controversy within his own coalition, by telling the Saudis "it is not feasible at the present time."

And his subsequent TV comments regarding the PLO and Palestinian rights certainly went beyond the policy positions agreed on between the Western allies.

But he meant well. Moreover, none of this excuses Mr. Begin's fulminant tirades and personal abuse of Mr. Schmidt.

Whether West German-Israeli relations now? That is anyone's guess.

But several things are clear, two of them ironic. Mr. Schmidt's comments, and the outburst they unleashed, may well have tipped the election scales in Mr. Begin's favor, much to the exasperation of the chancellor's preference in that contest — Mr. Peres. Conversely, Mr. Begin's tirades precipitated an unprecedented show of support for Mr. Schmidt in West Germany, most notably from the opposition Christian Democrats.

But the real tragedy of the affair, for both West Germans and Israelis, is that it has reopened old wounds and caused new animosities.

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## Tipper Vs. the Gipper

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — "I have been in public life for years," the embittered, white-haired speaker of the House said, "and the day it has to look at the next election instead of looking at America then I do not want to be in public life."

Enough House Democrats looked at the next election — the television interview programs offer excuses for the collapse of Democratic discipline, to mar the White House wooing of the troops, and to pretend they were not profoundly embarrassed at amateurish leadership of the Old F who used to be called the Old F.

Notably absent from the TV shows was House Speaker Thomas P. (Tip) O'Neill. He has appeared on live television interviews in over three years, and few to permit the filming of a cozy office get-togethers with journalists.

The speaker was not speaking public for good reasons: If he cut out to face the music, he would show the nation that at 68 — no, 69, he was growing like a peat bog — he is the ghost of Christmas bills past, the macho politician who can no longer flip the levers on his own machine.

Tip O'Neill has become Reagan's secret weapon. A 30-year-old, shrewd Republican adviser, an O'Neill look-alike to appear as the villain in anti-political commercials. Last month, as a nation watched the president appear at a joint session of Congress, viewers could see Mr. O'Neill's scowling face on the screen behind Mr. Reagan, contrasting the New Old with the Old Old and showing why the speaker likes to stay in the tub.

Beyond image problems, Tipper appears to be losing single most important quality of a speaker: the ability to deliver the Easter recess, while Deweyan conservative voters were being sent a message by their constituents and being given a message by the president, the overconfident speaker went traipsing off to Annapolis, a dereliction of duty privately denounced by liberals who do not feel themselves under his spell.

When he returned to the Capitol, he promptly put his foot in his mouth. "We were behind in 50 votes when he started his presidential campaign," he complained in a conference, "and then he announced we were behind by 50 votes. That moment, we fell behind by 50 votes."

Just before the end of the budget fight, Mr. O'Neill dropped that facade of geniality to a speech to the House. "I hate to think in mad heart," he said, using that organ, "an unfamiliar way, that in the members of this body there would be such shallowness."

"Many of his fellow Democrats splashed back from the shulky by wondering if Tip was losing his touch. What happened? Why is he here of 'How The Good Guys really won' finally losing?"

The O'Neill touch was based on his skillful placement of campaign funds ("Tip's tips") to loyal staff reporters, his endearing amalgam of bluster and charm, and his readiness to protect Democrats in trouble — Otto Passman, a satrap under Koragade charges who might have blown the whistle on a doctored transcript, had to be protected from the speaker for helping ease the pressure on him from a related litigation.

The other side of Good Guy Tip was Hardball Tip — the partisan who rewrote the House rules to weaken the rights and privileges of the minority, who placed the "gopher" on the Federal Election Commission, and who denied Republicans seats on key committees in this session. If the Democrats lose the House next year, these mean-spirited acts set the precedent for repayment to kind.

The speaker, undaunted if invulnerable, has sent out word that he intends to remain in his job (Reagan Dan Rostenkowski will have to wait) and to chair the Democratic convention of 1984. Republican fervently hope this comes to pass. They will need a handy target at the 1982 midterm elections, and they hope that Tip will help nominate Sen. Edward Kennedy in 1984.

That is why some of us like to think in our hearts that Mr. O'Neill will squirm firmly down to the speaker's chair and glow at the world for years to come — as a boon to Republicans seeking to portray the Democratic Party as a listless hulk, as a godsend to conservatives playing liberalism as the wave of the past, and as the invaluable abject weapon of Mr. Reagan.

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Mr. Rood's Nantucket correspondent's assessment of the taste as "nutty" is more accurate and has plenty of support in Zurich, where the delectable stuff is called Nussli and is available year-round. (So, incidentally, are the seeds — from Samen Mauser, Switzerland's top seedsmen). There's hope for us Nussli-men yet.

SUSAN H. LEWELLYN, Dublin.

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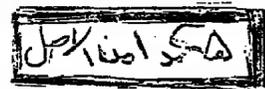
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1980



# Calvo Sotelo Sees Kremlin's Imprint On Spanish Basque Terrorist Group

By James M. Markham  
New York Times Service

MADRID — In November, 1979, Andrei A. Gromyko, the first Soviet foreign minister to visit Madrid, made an extraordinary private offer to his Spanish counterpart at the time, Marcelino Oreja.

If Spain desisted from its plans to join NATO, Mr. Gromyko said, the Soviet Union would be prepared to help in combating the country's most trying domestic problem, terrorism.

But, according to Spanish officials, Mr. Gromyko also insinuated that a decision to go forward with NATO membership would leave Spain's young democracy vulnerable to terrorist deprecations.

Even before Mr. Gromyko issued this veiled threat, a number of Spanish politicians and intelligence officials were persuaded that Moscow was assisting the Basque nationalist group ETA, a Marxist organization whose avowed aim is to create an independent, Socialist Basque nation. Premier Adolfo Suarez, who resigned in January, was among the most convinced.

### Premier Aids Accusation

Now his successor, Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo, has publicly aired this accusation — just as a savage outbreak of terrorism has badly shaken the nation's infant institutions, already wobbly from the botched military coup in February.

In a televised speech Friday, Mr. Calvo Sotelo spoke of the "international" dimension of Spanish terrorism, which he asserted aimed at preventing Spaniards from taking "the place that corresponds to us as a free nation" in the rest of the world. The premier did not mention the Soviet Union by name, but a senior aide said that he was referring to Moscow and its "stellites."

It is one thing to believe that the

### Spanish Communist Says He'll Quit Party

MADRID — Ramon Tamames, a leading member of the Spanish Communist Party's Central Committee, says he is resigning from the party "because I disagree with the manner [in which] they are handling things."

A wealthy economics expert and deputy mayor of the Madrid city hall, Mr. Tamames told the Spanish national radio Saturday that he would announce his resignation on Monday. He said his concept of Communism differed "almost in a radical manner" from the Central Committee's present policies.

Soviet Union is abetting terrorism, and another thing to prove it. The evidence tends to be anecdotal or indirect — damning in its overall weight rather than its rigor.

It is known for example, that ETA guerrillas have been trained in Cuba and Southern Yemen, Soviet client states. In 1978, according to Spanish intelligence, a correspondent for the Soviet newspaper Izvestia met with an ETA leader in

bound to Spain by a bilateral defense treaty, which expires in September, the United States has important air and naval facilities in the country.

The aborted coup demonstrated just how fragile Spain's new institutions are. Mr. Calvo Sotelo has decided to hurry Spain into NATO — a vote in the Cortes (parliament) will probably be held in the fall — which he hopes will immunize the army against further plots. The stepped-up terrorist offensive — seven policemen and soldiers, including a general and a colonel, were slain last week — looks to many in the government as the start of a vicious last-roll-of-the-dice attempt to destabilize the state, and provoke another coup. It is as if the government and the terrorists are locked in a desperate foot race.

### NEWS ANALYSIS

southern France. Since Spain re-established full diplomatic relations with Moscow in 1977, eight Soviet diplomats and officials have been expelled from Spain, sometimes amid talk of connections to Basque or Canary Island separatist groups.

What is more evident is the logical case for why the Soviet Union might want to support terrorism in Spain. Since 1977, Soviet diplomats and visiting dignitaries have tirelessly argued that Spain should remain outside NATO. When he was here, Mr. Gromyko publicly urged Spain to maintain its "independent" foreign policy.

If Spain does become the Western alliance's 16th member, NATO will be importantly strengthened in military terms. Spain's land mass will give the alliance important depth. The Spanish Navy is considered a significant asset by NATO planners.

But, one clear criterion for Spanish membership in NATO is that its democratic institutions should be alive and well. The February coup attempt is known to have stirred doubts in some northern European states about the wisdom of bringing an unstable Spain into NATO — doubts that so far have been muffled.

But should another coup successfully overturn the 1978 constitution and install a Latin American-style dictatorship, Spain would almost certainly be blackballed from the NATO club. A successful coup would also shelve Spanish entry to the European Economic Community, dealing a sharp blow to West European economic integration. A rightist military junta in power in Madrid would put enormous strains on Portugal's fragile democratic institutions. And repercussions would be felt in Italy and Greece, in the view of many West European diplomats.

Moreover, in dealing with a military junta in Madrid, the Reagan administration would encounter new strains with its other West European allies, which could be expected to condemn forcefully a rightist takeover and ostracize Spain as it did when Franco ruled.

### Jewish Official Finds East Bloc Will Cooperate

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The president of B'nai B'rith International, after visiting Jewish communities in Eastern Europe, said that governments there are showing increased sympathy and cooperation toward Jews who want to emigrate to Israel.

The official, Jack J. Spitzer, said Friday that he presented a list of 897 Jews who want to emigrate to Romania, and that the minister "said he personally would look into these cases." Many of those on the list, Mr. Spitzer said, had already been allowed to leave the country and about 200 had been approved for emigration.

Mr. Spitzer, who also visited Poland, Hungary, Bulgaria, Turkey and France during a four-week trip, said there was no great demand for emigration by Jews in the Communist-bloc countries of Eastern Europe and that "each of the Communist countries I visited want to preserve their Jewish communities as part of their own heritage."

He said that in Romania and Hungary "the Jewish communities are viable, but responsive to the government's standards and needs although in Bulgaria and Poland there are only remnant communities, and in 25 or 30 years there could be no communities left because the Jews there are largely older people who do not adapt easily to a new way of life."



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agility and staying power. The extraordinary verve of the work is revealed in this sustained prestissimo, in which the sound paradoxically stays continuously below mezzoforte level. For the real connoisseur, this is the movement that best demonstrates the brilliant genius of this symphony for 6 cylinders in V by Renault 30TX.



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# Experts Try Peer Pressure to Deter Young Smokers

By Robert Reinhold  
*New York Times Service*  
**WASHINGTON** — Addiction to cigarettes often starts at a young age, as a social pastime or a means of asserting rebelliousness. It therefore makes sense to focus anti-smoking efforts on children and adolescents before the smoking habit becomes regular.

But it now seems abundantly clear to specialists that the traditional "scare" tactics warning youngsters of the diseases they risk in old age do not work very well. Youthful time horizons extend only a few days or weeks and, at any rate, peer pressures to start smoking are usually far heavier than adult pressures to resist it for health reasons.

Smoking experts, therefore, are developing increasingly sophisticated techniques for persuading the very young to reject this habit.

**Anti-Smoking Pressure**  
While signs indicate that the national smoking habit is abating — last week, for example, the Federal Office of Smoking and Health reported that the proportion of adult women who smoked had dropped to 29 percent, the lowest in 15 years — there is no agreement on whether schoolchildren are following the general trend.

A few months ago, a survey taken by researchers at the University of Michigan found a significant drop in regular smoking among high school seniors, from 29 to 21 percent in three years. The Michigan team attributed the decline to a parallel increase in the number of senior students who expressed disapproval of smoking by their friends and a higher perception of the health risks. These findings echoed a report by the National Institute of Education in 1979, which found — from telephone surveys — that regular smoking among teen-agers, especially boys, was dropping.

But numerous psychologists who advise and conduct anti-smoking programs have doubts about the validity of the national surveys. They believe that youngsters are starting to smoke — the numbers usually pick up sharply at age 13, the first year of junior high school — at about the same rates as before, but are just more reluctant to admit it. In fact, they say that when children are first given a saliva test that detects recent smoking, they admit to about twice as much smoking as those not tested.

"Children do not tell you the truth when asked about smoking," said Dr. Russell V. Luepker, a cardiologist at the University of Minnesota and the supervisor of anti-smoking programs in local public schools.

Dr. Luepker and others are experimenting with a new approach based on the notion that children respond best to demonstrations of the immediate physiological effects of smoking and peer pressure.

It was in such a program that 3,000 seventh graders in 13 New York area schools were recently immersed. Devised by Dr. Gilbert J. Botvin, a psychologist at the Cornell Medical College in New York, the program gives students a vivid picture of what smoking does to their bodies. Machines are used to illustrate the elevated carbon

monoxide level in smokers' breath, to show increased hand tremors, pulse rate and blood pressure, and lowered skin temperature experienced by smokers.

**Show-and-Tell**  
Youngsters who are unimpressed by figures showing carbon-monoxide levels in cigarettes and their link to various diseases, are apparently more responsive to the show-and-tell message. "Most kids of 12 think of themselves as immortal," said Dr. Nathan Maccoby, a psychologist at Stanford's In-

stitute for Communications Research and a pioneer in these techniques. "But if you tell a girl her face will wrinkle from smoking, or tell kids that they will not do as well on the basketball court, you might have some effect."

Most of the demonstrations include what Dr. Botvin calls "life skills training" to give children the skill and strength to resist pro-cigarette peer pressures. The children are taught how to cope better with anxiety and the tensions of boy-girl relations and, perhaps most important, how gracefully to ask and refuse favors.

To this purpose, a number of programs use slightly older children — 15 years old — as leaders in a kind of play acting. For example, one child is assigned to try as hard as possible to offer a cigarette to another, who must do his best to refuse. The class then discusses the best ways of resisting.

**Results Encouraging**  
Preliminary results of these techniques are encouraging. Students participating in such programs in Santa Clara County schools in California in 1977 have been followed for three years by Dr. Maccoby. In September, 1977, less than two percent of the children reported having smoked in the preceding week. By June, the end of the school year, the number was five percent. 21 months later it was six percent. By contrast, 10 percent of a group not subjected to the training was smoking by the end of the year, and 19 percent after 21 months.

Many experts, however, are troubled by the continued high level of smoking among youngsters of lower socio-economic backgrounds. The programs have worked best among highly motivated middle-class children.

Still, most scientists take encouragement from an apparent change in the social setting and therefore the nature of peer pressures. Dr. Richard Jessor, a social psychologist at Colorado's Behavioral Sciences Institute, finds that "there is now a social context that is not only less accepting of cigarette smoking but objects to it. The question is whether this has penetrated to the young."

**Blind Math Teacher Faces Firing In U.S. Over Discipline Problems**  
*United Press International*  
**PITTSBURGH** — A blind mathematics teacher has been suspended by the Pittsburgh school district after students pelted her with paper balls, tied her shoes together and stole money from her.

The district hopes to dismiss Ceinwen King-Smith, 35, a Phi Beta Kappa graduate of Stanford University who has a master's degree from Harvard, at a hearing next month because of disciplinary problems in her classes. Mrs. King-Smith's lawyer counters that the district should provide her with a full-time aide.

"A reasonable accommodation for a blind person is a pair of eyes, just like ramps are for someone in a wheelchair," attorney Harry Gruener said. Mrs. King-Smith, who taught for 10 years in private schools, had several part-time aides but said they were no help with discipline.

Mrs. King-Smith's first job with the district was at a high school in March, 1980. After problems in her classes, she was transferred to a middle school but the trouble continued. She was suspended last month with pay, the district contending that if she cannot handle students she should not be teaching.

Mrs. King-Smith got the Pittsburgh job through a settlement in a federal court discrimination suit. "I see a lot of really good teachers who leave the [public school] system because of discipline problems," she said. "So who stays? The policemen — and they are not all good teachers."

**Pro-Israel Marchers, Nazis Clash in U.S.**  
*United Press International*  
**SOUTHFIELD, Michigan** — An angry crowd at an Israel Independence Day parade, screaming threats at a group of uniformed and helmeted Nazi protesters, forced police to end the Nazis' counterdemonstration after 10 minutes.

The 30 Nazis, shouting "6 million more" in a reference to the World War II slaughter of Jews in Europe, were surrounded by riot police and ordered away. Three persons were arrested for crossing police lines in the incident Sunday. No injuries were reported.

**Advertising Campaign Dropped**  
*WASHINGTON (UPI)* — Government anti-smoking advertisements featuring young actress Brooke Shields are ineffective and will be dropped, a Department of Health and Human Services spokesman has said.

Laura Genaro said Sunday that the decision to end the campaign, which included posters, periodicals and brief television announcements, was made last week.

HHS officials questioned both the way the campaign was written for Miss Shields and "whether she was the best person to get the message across for the anti-smoking campaign," Miss Genaro said.

She said Miss Shields had been chosen for the campaign partly because she was considered an influential figure on women age 23 and under — the fastest growing group of smokers in America, according to a 1979 government survey.

**Europe Air Fares Challenge**  
*United Press International*  
**LONDON** — "Dad," asks a small English boy in a joke making the rounds here, "where's New York?"

The reply: "I don't know, but judging from the air fare it should be somewhere between Hamburg and Munich."

The joke is hardly an exaggeration. American travelers coming to London can expect to pay as much flying from one European city to another as they pay to cross the Atlantic.

**Restrictive Practices**  
On Tuesday Lord Bethell will take the Commission of the European Economic Community to the European Court in Luxembourg for its failure to stop fare fixing and other restrictive practices among airlines.

"I am claiming the commission has failed to act to put an end to the way the European airlines quite unjustifiably fix an inflated price for their fares," Lord Bethell said.

Fuel costs and landing fees in Europe are higher than in America, but Lord Bethell and others fighting the International Air Transport Association cartel say this does not justify the vast discrepancies in fares.

Some comparisons of costs for equivalent distances: London-Amsterdam, 63 cents a mile; San Francisco-Santa Barbara, 22 cents a mile; Frankfurt-Rome, 47 cents a mile; Denver-Phoenix, 17 cents a mile; Madrid-Stockholm, 30 cents a mile; and Houston-San Francisco, 11 cents a mile.

It costs more to make the cross-channel hop from London to Brussels at \$264 for a round trip than to take the cheapest available flight from London to Los Angeles — 4,000 miles — for \$238.

Lord Bethell accuses the European Commission, which has wide-ranging powers to curb monopoly practices, of not using its powers to prevent fare fixing, market sharing and the ch of different amounts for equivalent services state-owned airlines.

This, he says, breaches two articles of the Treaty of Rome under which the 10-nation European Community is regulated.

"IATA are the villains of the piece," he said, "a secret society to keep fares high and competition to a minimum."

In Washington last week, the Civil Aeronautics Board ruled that U.S. airlines after Sept. 1 not be able to take part in fare-fixing by the member IATA.

Lord Bethell is hoping for contributions from legal costs from fellow members of the European Parliament in Strasbourg, businesses, and other airlines likely to benefit from a court ruling in his favor. He said he could afford to pay the costs of the case out of his pocket, because he expects to be in court for nine months.

In another action, Laker Airways is support from the Treaty of Rome to open up routes in Europe for an extensive successful cost-cutting Skytrain service, which has been in operation across the Atlantic since Laker has taken its case to the British Court, which in turn is expected to refer the European Court for a ruling that would be sumably, be applicable to the entire European Community.

The problem facing Laker and another independent airline, British Caledonian, is that they succeeded in getting route licenses from the British government, the licenses are useless until permission from other governments.

**Complaint on 2d Pulitzer Story Pro**  
*By Paul L. Montgomery*  
*New York Times Service*  
**NEW YORK** — Teresa Carpenter, a reporter for The Village Voice, says there was no attempt to deceive readers in her story that won the Pulitzer Prize for feature writing last month. A letter of complaint about the story was sent last week to the National News Council.

A passage in the article, which was about the murder of former U.S. Rep. Allard K. Lowenstein by a former protee, Dennis Sweeney, implied that Miss Carpenter had interviewed Mr. Sweeney when in fact she had not, according to the complaint by James A. Wechsler, a columnist for The New York Post, and Rep. Lowenstein's brother, Larry.

The passage dealt with allegations that Rep. Lowenstein had made an unsuccessful homosexual advance to Mr. Sweeney years before, and with speculation about the influence of that incident in the murder and on Mr. Sweeney, who was judged insane after the slaying.

"In my research, I was satisfied that what the story says was true," Miss Carpenter said in an interview. "The reader has got to trust me when he or she is reading the piece. I do not feel compelled to attribute each and every piece of information to its source. I don't mean to sound arrogant, but I do mean to sound confident."

**Complete Confidence**  
David Schneiderman, the editor in chief of The Voice, said he had complete confidence in the accuracy of Miss Carpenter's article. He said he and other editors knew the identity of anonymous sources used by the writer before the article was published last May 12 and were convinced that the sources were sound.

The National News Council, a nonpartisan watchdog group supported by some publications and broadcasters, and the Pulitzer Prize Board are to begin an inquiry this week on the complaint. It is the latest in a series of controversies over sources and techniques.

**Sultan of Johore Dies in Malaysia; Son Likely Heir**  
*Reuters*  
**JOHORE BHARU, Malaysia** — The sultan of Johore, 75, who succeeded to the throne of one of the oldest and wealthiest sultanates in Malaysia's federation in 1959, died Sunday in Johore Bharu, it was announced.

Educated in England, Sultan Ismail, before and after his accession, was active in the Johore Military and Voluntary Forces. In his spare time he was an enthusiastic zoologist, motorist and horseman.

Before entering a hospital on Tuesday, Sultan Ismail appointed his eldest son, Tunku Mahmood Iskandar, as heir apparent.

**Irving Florman**  
**NEW YORK (NYT)** — Irving Florman, 88, U.S. ambassador to Bolivia during the Truman administration, died Saturday.

**Italy Commemorate Moro Assassination**  
*The Associated Press*  
**ROME** — Masses and patriotic ceremonies were observed throughout Italy on the 10th anniversary of the assassination of Premier Aldo Moro by Brigades terrorists.

President Sandro Pertini led a wreath at Mr. Moro's grave, 31 kilometers (31 miles) from Rome, and stood alone for 10 minutes Saturday.

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J.P. 101-50

Waverley Root

Logging Into the Roots of U.S. Indians' Food

President Thomas Jefferson, a man always on the new foods, dispatched Lewis and William...

The root Lewis and Clark appreciated above all others was the wapato, the most important food of its kind in the regions where they found themselves during the winter of 1805-06...

The arrowroot exists in the Old World also, in Europe (Sagittaria sagittifolia), where its role is exclusively ornamental...

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Drinks

It's the Aligote and Cassis That Count in a Kir

By Terry Robards New York Times Service

NEW YORK — As the U.S. wine boom gathers momentum and consumers increasingly turn away from cocktails at mealtime...

The Kir (pronounced "keer") was named after Canon Felix Kir, a priest who also was the mayor of Dijon and a resistance fighter during the German occupation of France in World War II...

The Kir is best in its simplest, classic version: one part cassis to three or four parts ice-cold aligote. But the aligote is not considered a noble grape in Burgundy and the wine is not easy to find in the United States...

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Flavor intensity is another important criterion. If the fruit of black currants cannot be recognized, the essence of the aperitif is lost.

Under almost any circumstances, drinking a Macon from Jadot would be preferable to drinking an aligote, but this was an exception. The higher acidity and firmness of the aligote clearly are more suited to making Kir, and the ones made with the aligote tasted cleaner and more refreshing.

Perhaps this is the reason that the percentage of cassis in a Kir is customarily so much lower in the United States, often amounting to only a fraction of an ounce mixed with six or eight ounces of white wine.

My blind tasting included seven different cassis and two framboises, or raspberry liqueurs. Some restaurants featuring nouvelle cuisine have been offering Kir made with framboise in an effort to be creative, so it was appropriate to try them side by side with the versions made from black currant liqueur.

The tasting demonstrated why the classic Kir is so popular. There is a synergism that seems to work between aligote and cassis. The Kirs made with framboise lacked the elegance and complexity of those made with cassis.

In evaluating seven brands of cassis, the goals were to identify the natural flavor of black currant berries as well as freshness. One problem with cassis is staleness. Because cassis liqueur is relatively low in alcohol (40 proof or less), it can oxidize and turn stale during production, as well as in the bottle.

A bottle of cassis should always be refrigerated after it is opened, to preserve its freshness. As an aid in maintaining freshness, several producers have begun making small bottles available.

Gothenberg, May 15; Stockholm, May 16; Berlin, May 18; Munich, May 19; Milan, May 21; San Remo, May 22; Florence, May 23.

Robert Fripp has explored hard rock, psychedelic rock, modern jazz, disco ("Disotronics"), electronic contemporary music ("Fluptronics") and just about every shade in between.

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Opera

Hamilton's 'Karenina' Weakens in 2d, 3d Acts

By Henry Pleasants International Herald Tribune

LONDON — If the rest of Iain Hamilton's operatic setting of Tolstoy's "Anna Karenina" had lived up to the promise of its first act in its world premiere, one might have felt prepared to welcome, at long last, a new opera capable of sustaining a place in the standard repertoire.

We had had a marvellously picturesque and animated opening scene in the Moscow railroad station, a brilliantly and sumptuously staged ball at Prince Shchubsky's — with music rather more than less effective for its obvious indebtedness to Ravel's doom-laden "La Valse" — and a theatrically telling account of the exposure at the triangle at the mezzanine at Krasnoye Selo. It had lasted 70 minutes, but had seemed like maybe half an hour.

It had been, to be sure, more a triumph for Colin Graham's production, Ralph Koltai's designs, Annema Stubbs' costumes and Pauline Grant's choreography than for the composer — not

counting Ravel — but it was still the stuff of which musical theater is made, even to the point of suggesting, at times, the best of Broadway, as well as the best of grand opera, especially and appropriately such an opera as Tchaikovsky's "Eugene Onegin."

The remaining two acts were shorter, if not by much, but seemed very much longer, and for a simple reason: In that first act we had had action and incident. Thereafter we had just the prosaic discourse of the composer's own libretto, and this against a discursive orchestra that frustrated the singers' efforts to get the words across, even — as was too often and quite unnecessarily the case — at the top of their voices and at the top of their range. There is little that even so superb a production could do about this.

Melodic Profile Lacking An obtrusive orchestra had been the fatal flaw of Hamilton's last opera, "The Royal Hunt of the Sun," produced by the ENO four years ago. For "Anna Karenina" the composer has returned in a more conventional operatic format with plenty of set pieces — arias, duets, trios, quartets, choruses, etc. — in a mostly tonal harmonic idiom. It is a step in the right direction, but melodious and melodic are not quite the same thing, and Hamilton's set pieces do not have the memorable melodic profile to give them operatically essential self-sufficiency. As one London critic has observed: "too many notes floating around with nowhere in particular to go." Too many notes, too.

The opera — given its world premiere by the English National Opera at the Coliseum last Thursday, with further performances May 14, 16, 19, 22 and 29 — is strongly cast. With Lois McDonnell as Anna, Geoffrey Pogson as Vronsky, Geoffrey Chard as Karenin, Alan Oly as Siva and Della Jones as Dolly — a droll coincidence that Pogson and Chard, like Alexei Vronsky and Alexei Karenin, should share the same first name! — though none of them achieves the kind of distinctive characterization one remembers from Greta Garbo, John Gilbert and Lewis Stone in the silent film — how long ago? They are solidly supported, if support may not always be the right word, by the ENO orchestra under Howard Williams.

"Anna Karenina" comes closer to success than other contemporary operas of recent seasons, and would come still closer with severe abridgment of the last two acts and a thinning out of the instrumentation. Most modern operas are not worth cutting. "Anna Karenina" is.

Other masters whose works will be shown include Debuss, Bonnard, Cezanne, Dammier, Manet, Gauguin, Braque and Picasso, as well as El Greco, Goya and post-impressionist Americans Dove, Marin, O'Keefe, Motherwell, Pollock, and Diebenkorn.

Washington — The Phillips Collection of Impressionist works has announced plans to place 75 of its most important paintings in a traveling exhibition that will be seen in four major U.S. museums during the next 18 months.

The exhibition, entitled "Impressionism and the Modern Vision," will open July 4 at the Fine Arts Museums of San Francisco and remain there through Nov. 1. It will then move to the Dallas Museum of Fine Arts, Nov. 22, 1981-Feb. 16, 1982; the Minneapolis Institute of Arts, March 14-May 30, 1982; and the High Museum of Art, Atlanta, June 24-Sept. 6, 1982.

The paintings to be exhibited will be on view in their Washington museum until late May. The most famous painting in the group is Renoir's "The Luncheon of the Boating Party."

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Pop Music

Rock Groups Fan Out in Burst of European Tours

By Michael Zwirner International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The post-Reagan rise of the dollar combined with sluggish record sales has reduced the number of European rock tours. There is an extraordinary burst of activity this month, however, with just about every tendency represented. Here are some of the highlights:

The Clash is one of the three or four groups, currently proclaimed to be "the best rock band in the world."

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Vertical text on the left edge of the page, including 'Pulitzer Prize' and 'Johore'.





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Holder of the above mentioned loan are hereby informed that the annual instalment of Flux 50,000,000.- due 30th June, 1981 has been partially effected by repurchase in the market of an aggregate amount of Flux 13,000,000.- and partially by drawing by lot of the remaining Flux 37,000,000.-

The following bonds have been drawn on 27th April, 1981 in the presence of notary public:

4371-4410; 4439-4462; 4464-4478; 4508-4509; 4569-4573;  
4575-4588; 4590-4618; 4624-4642; 4657-4670; 4681-4974;  
5035-5037; 5112-5116; 5157-5432.

These bonds will be redeemable at par on and after 30th June, 1981 with all unattached coupons attached thereto.

The principal amount of bonds outstanding after the amortization of 30th June, 1981 will be Flux 300,000,000.-

**BANQUE INTERNATIONALE A LUXEMBOURG**  
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Paying Agent

Luxembourg, 12th May, 1981.

# French Investors Shift From Stocks Into Gold, Foreign Shares

(Continued from Page 1)

continued to weaken against the dollar as U.S. banks increased their prime lending rate a further half percentage point to 19 1/2 percent and short-term Eurodollar rates, which had eased early in the morning, resumed their upward climb. Near record-high dollar interest rates act as a magnet, pulling money out of European currencies and into the dollar.

In later trading in New York, after European central banks had closed for the day, the dollar was quoted at 2.2842 DM and at 5.51 francs.

For their part, the French were not running to cash their francs for foreign cash — there are controls on how much can be exchanged — but rather for foreign assets.

Gold in Paris at one point during the day was quoted at \$540 an ounce. The gold market is subject to controls and effectively closed so that dealers cannot arbitrage the difference between prices quoted in London and Zurich. Nevertheless, on Friday gold in Paris was fetching about \$24 an ounce more than in London. On Monday, at its high, the price here was about \$35 an ounce higher.

An estimated 800 kilos of gold ingots were traded Monday, up from 250 kilos Friday and a normal daily average of 75 kilos.

The really big move out of the franc, however, was shown by the frenzy to buy foreign shares. Such purchases are not subject to volume controls. In addition, many foreign shares are quoted on the Bourse in French francs.

To cite one not untypical example, shares of Siemens quoted in Frankfurt closed Monday virtually unchanged at 259.70 DM. However, the price quoted in Paris rose to 665 francs, a gain of 6.1 percent, although the franc had declined only 1.25 percent against the mark since Friday. At Friday's exchange rate, the price quoted in Paris was about 14 francs higher than an investor would have paid by buying the shares in Frankfurt. On Monday, the price was 42 francs higher — a measure of how determined French investors were to get into non-French assets.

Bankers and brokers said "huge amounts" of foreign shares were purchased Monday in Paris. No one would guess at a global figure, although one broker estimated that 70,000 shares of American Telephone & Telegraph were purchased in France on Monday, or about \$3.9 million worth of stock in just one company.

Financial experts predicted that if the run into foreign stocks continued for long at Monday's pace, officials would move to control the market by either re-instituting the two-tier foreign exchange market (allowing the franc's rate for financial transactions to find its own level) or by limiting the purchase of foreign shares.

The debacle in the price of French shares could be measured in part by prices quoted in Zurich for two of the 11 major industrial companies targeted for nationalization in Mr. Mitterrand's Swiss francs, a drop of 16 percent from Friday's close while Ugeux-Kühmann fell cent to 34 francs.

Paris brokers had tried trading by quoting prices in percent from Friday's, dropped that discount to 7 and finally to 10 percent, which point there were buyers — but before giving up, tempt to open the market.

Chase said liabilities to countries of banks in the States and major foreign banks rose to \$11.1 billion in 1980, less than 3 percent of total increase in OPEC against banks in industrial countries.

In 1979, U.S. banks held a billion out of a \$40-billion in OPEC claims against national banking systems.

Chase said liabilities of banking system to Middle exporters actually declined last year.

Chase estimated that of a billion OPEC current accounts last year, \$44 billion went into banking of industrialized countries.

It noted that in 1979, two-thirds of identifiable OPEC portfolios took form of bank deposits. It said term seen in 1980 is similar to the first oil price rise of the 1970s.

Other investments in industrialized countries — in government securities, private-sector equities — accounted for 10 percent of OPEC's 1980 surplus, including \$15 billion in U.S. assets.

About \$15 billion of the was taken up by short-term for oil exports, while about \$10 billion was lent to oil-importing nations on a term and a further \$5 billion was used in debt internationalizations, Chase said.

## Japan Bridge Sabotaged

CHIBA, Japan — Sabotage to a railway bridge Monday temporarily halted shipments of aviation fuel to Tokyo's international airport at Narita, police said. Leftists, environmentalists and local residents are trying to stop construction of a pipeline for the fuel.

Leftist, environmentalist and local residents are trying to stop construction of a pipeline for the fuel.

## OPEC Price Reunification Appears Unlike

(Continued from Page 9)

exporters have absorbed much of the production cutback that has resulted from the oil surplus.

To be sure, the outlook for prices remains in doubt, largely because the size and duration of the excess of oil on world markets is similarly clouded and depends in large part on noneconomic factors. For example, increased production from Iran and Iraq, whose output has been sharply cut by war to about 2.5 million barrels a day, would add to the pressure for lower prices.

An opposite impact could come from a reconciliation between the Saudis and other OPEC members. Without an agreement, Saudi Arabia appears prepared to maintain production at the high rate of 10.3 million barrels a day, a level that has done much to cause the current oil surplus. With an agreement, the Saudis would likely reduce production by several million barrels a day, which would eliminate the downward pressure on prices.

While it took the Saudis many months to build up the surplus, it could be destroyed overnight, cautioned Lawrence Goldstein, an economist at the Petroleum Industry Research Foundation in New York.

Although the size of the current glut is often put at 1 million barrels a day, such figures are not particularly meaningful. What many experts cite as more relevant are the number of exporters producing well below desired levels and the drop in open-market or spot oil prices to levels in many cases below official tariffs.

According to figures by the International Energy Agency in Paris, OPEC production in the current quarter should average about 24.6 million barrels a day, down 11 percent from the average in all of 1980 of 27.6 million barrels.

Lost Production From Iraq

Of the total, lost production in Iraq accounts for about 2 million barrels a day, according to private estimates. About two-thirds of the remaining 1 million barrels a day of decline has occurred among the three major African producers, particularly Nigeria. Smaller declines have also occurred in Abu Dhabi, Kuwait and Venezuela.

The most important factor in the decline has been the sharp run-up in prices in the past two years. That has spurred renewed conservation that has combined with recession or slow growth in most industrialized countries to sharply reduce demand.

For example, in Britain, which has been suffering from recession, oil use was down 14.2 percent in the first three months of 1981, compared with the same period a year ago. Meanwhile, non-OPEC oil sources are continuing to be brought into use; additional development of the North Sea increased British production by 7.4 percent in the first quarter of this year.

Another factor in the lower demand for OPEC oil has been a trend among petroleum companies to reduce inventories, making more oil available for refining and consumption.

OPEC Deposits in U.S. Off

NEW YORK (Reuters) — OPEC countries deposited a sharply lower proportion of their oil surplus in U.S. banks last year, Chase Manhattan Bank has reported.

But the bank also said in International Finance, its newsletter, that this change does not appear to reflect a drop in the oil-exporting countries' investment in dollar-denominated assets.

"Indeed, it would appear that the trend toward diversification away from dollar assets in OPEC portfolios, so noticeable in 1978 and 1979, was sharply reduced if not reversed last year," the newsletter said.

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## Independent Steelmakers in EEC Support End to Government Aid

BRUSSELS — The EEC independent steelmakers federation, EISA, Monday gave its backing to West German demands for tight control of Common Market steel capacity and the quick elimination of state aids to the industry.

In a statement, EISA also laid down conditions for its backing of an eventual accord on output and prices with Eurofer, the association of the European Economic Community's 15 major steelmakers.

It said an "unambiguous agreement" with Eurofer, which accounts for 80 percent of EEC steel production, was an absolute condition for its backing of a pact and

## New York Po Budget Surplus

NEW YORK — The city on the brink of bankruptcy has a \$243-million surplus end of the current fiscal year, according to Budget Director James R. Brigham Jr. He would be used to help off-set Reagan's budget cuts.

The surplus, New York since the 1960s, was the unexpected increase in revenue, Mr. Brigham said.

Eurocurrency Interest Rates				Toronto Stocks			
May 11, 1981				Closing Prices, May 8, 1981			
Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss	Other	High	Low	Close	Chg
1 M. 10% - 10%	12% - 12%	9% - 9%	12% - 12%	3475	3475	3475	0
2 M. 10% - 10%	12% - 12%	9% - 9%	12% - 12%	3475	3475	3475	0
3 M. 10% - 10%	12% - 12%	9% - 9%	12% - 12%	3475	3475	3475	0
6 M. 10% - 10%	12% - 12%	9% - 9%	12% - 12%	3475	3475	3475	0
1 Y. 10% - 10%	12% - 12%	9% - 9%	12% - 12%	3475	3475	3475	0

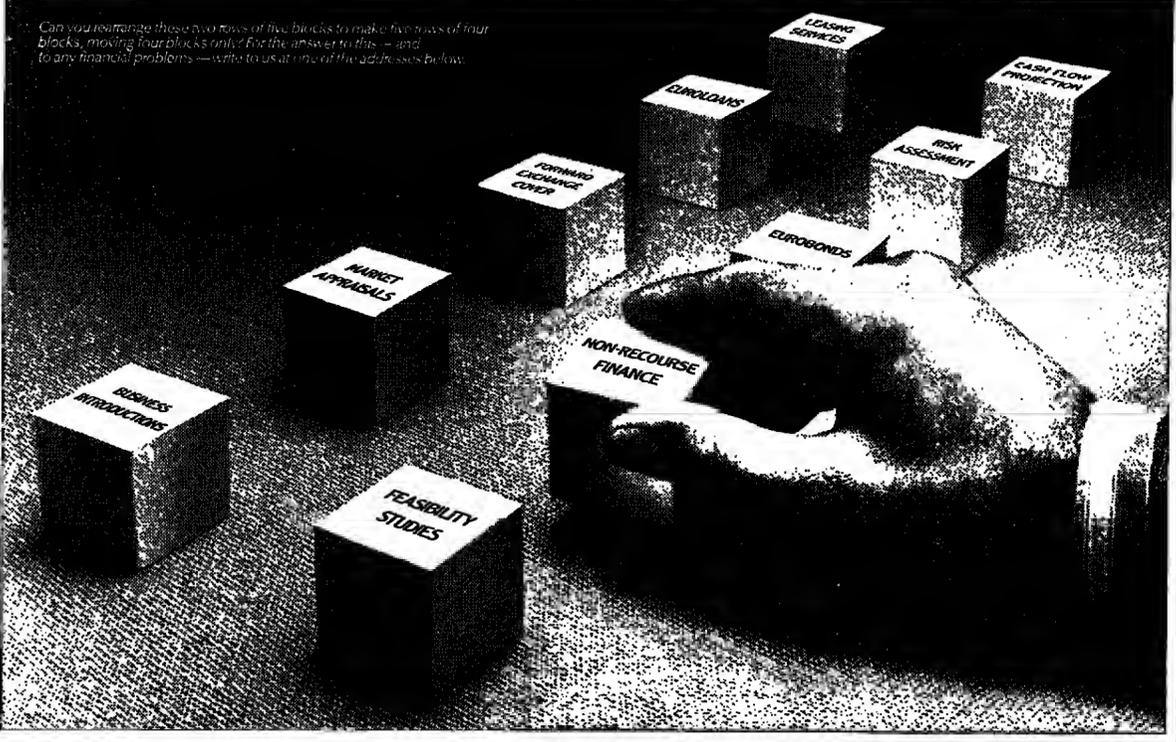
  

Floating Rate Notes				Montreal Stocks			
Closing prices, May 11, 1981				Closing Prices, May 8, 1981			
Banks	Coupon	Rate	Chg	High	Low	Close	Chg
Bank of Montreal	5.00%	100.00	0	100.00	100.00	100.00	0
Bank of Toronto	5.00%	100.00	0	100.00	100.00	100.00	0
Bank of Nova Scotia	5.00%	100.00	0	100.00	100.00	100.00	0
Bank of New Brunswick	5.00%	100.00	0	100.00	100.00	100.00	0
Bank of Montreal	5.00%	100.00	0	100.00	100.00	100.00	0

Canadian Index			
May 11, 1981			
Index	Value	Chg	High
TSX 300	10000	0	10000
TSX 100	10000	0	10000
TSX 200	10000	0	10000
TSX 300	10000	0	10000
TSX 400	10000	0	10000

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Specialist

U.S. COMMODITY PRICES

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices May 11

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Foreign... Appears... in U.S. Off... in EEC... Monetary... to Stocks... Rates... Averages... Bond Averages... and Poors... SE Index... trading in N.Y. Most Active... EX Index

Table of U.S. Commodity Prices including Futures, Cash Prices, and Commodity Indexes for May 11, 1981.

Table of NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices for May 11, 1981, listing various stocks and their prices.

Table of New York Futures for May 11, 1981, including prices for various commodities.

Table of Cash Prices for May 11, 1981, listing prices for various commodities.

Table of Commodity Indexes for May 11, 1981, showing index values for different categories.

Table of London Metals Market for May 11, 1981, listing prices for various metals.

Table of London Commodities for May 11, 1981, listing prices for various commodities.

Table of European Gold Markets for May 11, 1981, listing gold prices in different currencies.

Table of Paris Commodities for May 11, 1981, listing prices for various commodities.

Table of Most Active Stocks in N.Y. and EX Index for May 11, 1981.

Table of Tokyo Exchange for May 11, 1981, listing prices for various Japanese stocks.

Table of Dividends for May 11, 1981, listing dividend payments for various companies.

Table of Monday's New Highs and Lows for May 11, 1981.

Table of New Highs and Lows for May 11, 1981, listing specific stock prices.

Table of Gold Options for May 11, 1981, listing option prices for gold.

Table of Values White Weld S.A. for May 11, 1981, listing company information.

Table of European Exchange for May 11, 1981, listing exchange rates.

Table of Gold Options for May 11, 1981, listing option prices for gold.



U.S. Law School Entry Exam to Be Overhauled

WASHINGTON — The Law School Admission Test is being revamped to eliminate multiple-choice questions on math and grammar, to make prospective lawyers display their writing ability and to discourage using scores as an absolute entrance requirement.

Monday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS—21 Lockheed, McDonald, PrimeCo, etc.

European Gold Markets

London, Zurich, Paris (12.5 bid), etc.

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IEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices May 11

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Large table of stock prices for various companies, including columns for stock name, price, and change.

Selected Over-the-Counter

Table of over-the-counter stock prices, including columns for stock name, price, and change.

European Stock Markets

(Closing prices in local currencies)

Table of European stock market closing prices for cities like Amsterdam, London, Brussels, Frankfurt, and Zurich.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Table listing various international funds with their names, prices, and performance metrics.

Advertisement for Piaget watches, featuring an image of a watch and the text 'The specialists in ultra thin watches' and 'EDWARD JEWELS'.

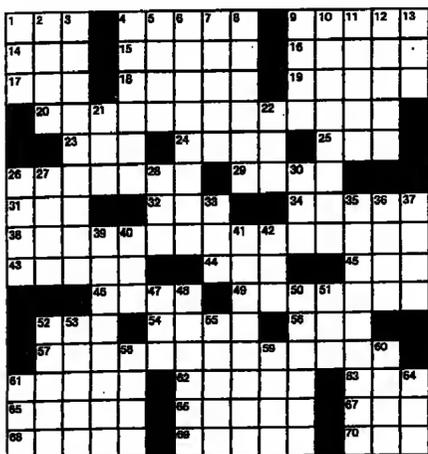
SENIOR EXECUTIVE POSITIONS

Published every Monday, this is a compilation of senior positions published in the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE and other selected publications.

Table of job openings for senior executive positions, including columns for position, salary, employer, location, qualifications, and contact information.

BANK APAN, LTD.

CROSSWORD By Eugene T. Maleska



- ACROSS
1 Comic's offering
4 "Wrap-session" item
9 More suitable
14 Mine output
15 -de menthe
16 Fortitude
17 Pig pad
18 Attacks
19 Used a dish towel
20 Divine locale
23 Outer edge
24 Pub drinks
25 Superlative suffix
26 Impenetrably hard
29 Type of admiral
31 Cole or Turner
32 Don't to Keats
34 "Two hearts" positions
38 Divine locale
43 Piny was one
44 Church bench
45 Pop
46 Rivers of Spain
49 Secures
52 Shade tree
54 Engrossed
56 Something to lend
57 Divine protector
61 Vitro di (Venetian glassware)
62 Calcareous deposit
63 Pledge
65 Israeli statesman
66 Actress Janis: 1889-1996
67 Chemical suffix
68 T.R., "big
69 Ponselle and Bonheur
70 This is not gross
DOWN
1 Dem's. opposition
2 War god
3 Produced
4 Preliminary draft
5 Irish isle
6 Declared anew
7 He had "Night Visitors"
8 Lower
9 "On a wing
10 Wayward
11 Attempts
12 Occurrence
13 Stoptight color
21 Pep
22 Opposite of WNW
26 Poker stake
27 Arlene or Road
28 Neither's chaser
30 Air arm: Abbr.
33 Corded fabric
35 Ration-days phrase at service stations
36 Not far
37 Football positions
39 Branch of languages including English
40 Upris character
41 Quality admired by finical people
42 Possess
47 Fort - Calif.
48 Ketch or sloop
50 Burns myrrh
51 Crone
52 Heron
53 Pirandello
55 Francesca's lover
58 File's companion
59 Land mass
60 The Ranger
61 Recipe initials
64 Type of blanket

Solution to Previous Puzzle



WEATHER

Table with columns for High, Low, and weather conditions for various cities including ALABAMA, ALASKA, ARIZONA, ARKANSAS, etc.

RADIO NEWCASTS

BBC WORLD SERVICE

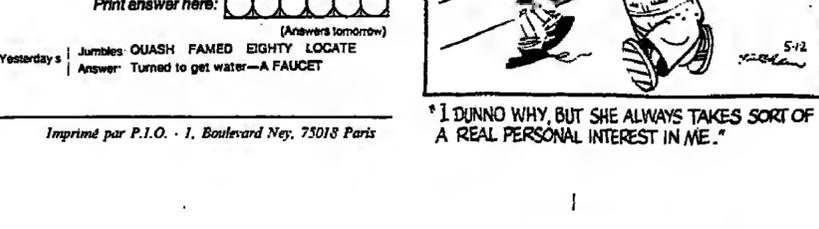
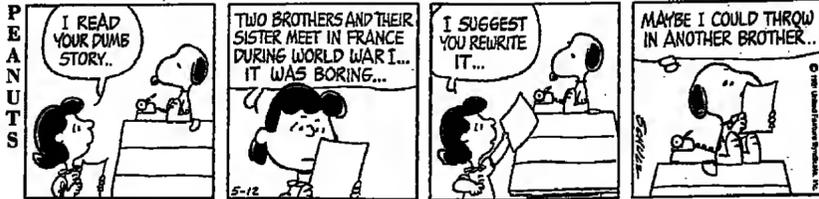
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VOICE OF AMERICA

The Voice of America broadcasts world news in English on the hour and 20 minutes after the hour during various periods to different regions.

Starchy Clothing Lands Colorado In Court on Drug-Imagined Count

SAN FRANCISCO — Customs agents here grew suspicious because the Colorado man arriving from Hong Kong was nervous and his suitcase was filled with excessively starched clothing.



BOOKS

THE MEETING AT TELGTE By Guenter Grass. Translated from the German by Ralph Manheim. Afterword by Leonard Forster. Harcourt Brace Jovanovich. 147 pp. \$9.95.

Reviewed by John Leonard

IN fact, the German poets never made it to Telgte in 1647 to talk about language and peace as the Thirty Years War was winding down.

Of that curly-bearded devil Sigmund Birken, we are told: "One wondered why so much beauty should have such a need of theory."

On the other hand, Logau, a specialist in epigrams, has a large second thought: "The scene of action was of no account, only the making mattered."

Thirty years is a long war. The poets, "without power" and "without standing" would prolong it in order to refine the German language.

BRIDGE and chess are among the few recreational activities in which it is possible, though admittedly most unusual, to be a world-class performer for half a century.

Back in 1932 a young man named Becker won a national title in the United States in his first year of tournament play.

He is known to all his friends as "Mr. Becker" not simply out of respect, of which there is plenty, but for a historical reason.

In Detroit, Becker was called on to play alternately with his son, Michael Becker, and with Edgar Kaplan.

Pitc

spos

BAS

Major League

And yet... among the stocks and beer kegs and women of the 17th century...

John Leonard is on the New York Times.

By Alan

Accs sextet. That they did fully was in part due to Be...

In the other room South the obvious course of law...

South was void in diamonds the Vanderbilt result was highly popular with the bridge community.

He is known to all his friends as "Mr. Becker" not simply out of respect...

Even today Becker took his partner aside and pointed out that they could not expect to have a successful partnership unless he received some consideration and respect.

WEST: A Q 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2. SOUTH: K 7 6 5 4 3 2. EAST: A Q 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2. PASS: 3 2. PASS: 3 2.

WEST: A Q 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2. SOUTH: K 7 6 5 4 3 2. EAST: A Q 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2. PASS: 3 2. PASS: 3 2.

Don't ing comm a long ski we can ski

طالو لادو



Art Buchwald

Political Computer Is Calling the Shots

WASHINGTON — If you want to know who is going to take over American politics in the near future, it's not a person, but a computer. The computer is located in Virginia.



It has a memory bank filled with millions of names of people who can be tapped for millions of dollars, to defeat anybody who doesn't go along with its ultra-conservative ideology.

By sheer luck I managed to tap into the computer and get an exclusive interview.

"Is it true, sir, that you have a hit list of congressmen and senators who don't vote the way you want them to?"

"That is correct," the computer typed out. "Do you have any names you want me to add to the list?"

"Not at the moment. But if I think of any I'll let you know."

"You do that. Money's no object when it comes to zapping my enemies."

"I guess you're one of the most powerful computers in America," I typed. "How do you operate?"

"In different ways. I can remember every vote of every politician in the United States. When I decide he isn't one of us, I start sending out letters to his constituents, telling them what a rotten no-goodnik he really is."

"And that does him in?"

"No, that's just a letter asking for money to defeat him in the next election."

"So people send you checks?"

"You wouldn't believe it. I can write a letter that can scare the hell out of anyone in this country."

"Could you give me an example of how you do it?"

"Well, let's say a senator voted for the Panama Canal Treaty. I have the name and address of every Panama Canal lover in his state. I'll spit out 100,000 letters in three hours warning the people if they

don't send in a check, the senator plans to give Alaska back to the Russians."

"And if that doesn't bring in enough money?"

"Then I'll send out another letter saying the senator wants to take God out of the schools."

"So you get a windfall of money when you send out the letters? What do you do next?"

"Then I go into my second program, which is to allot the money for a vicious media campaign against the person on my hit list."

"I didn't know you were programmed for that."

"What kind of dumb computer do you think I am? I can program television commercials, newspaper ads, and even word-of-mouth campaigns. The trick is to hit my man below the belt and let him scream 'Foul!' I can portray my target as anti-family, soft on communism, a socialist free-spender and trilateralist, all in a 30-second commercial."

"It's the old political dirty-trick game with electronic sophistication."

"I don't care what you call it. It does the job."

"I'm not waiting for the next election. I have to raise the money right now. There are a lot of people who better shape up or they're going to find themselves out on their ears in 1982."

"Let me ask you one more question. Do you ever think about how much damage you might be doing to the American democratic system?"

"I don't think I just follow orders."

© 1981, Los Angeles Times Syndicate

Dame Cicely Saunders

Founder of Movement to Bring Dignity to Dying Will Be Honored Today at Buckingham Palace

By Elaine Davenport

LONDON — Hospice care — in which pain, suffering and death are dealt with scientifically and compassionately — has become fashionable.

The movement's founder, Dr. Cicely Saunders, became Dame Cicely in the 1980 New Year's Honors List. And today she receives the £90,000 Templeton Foundation Prize for Progress in Religion, in a ceremony at Buckingham Palace.

The hospice movement's rise began in earnest with the publicity surrounding Victor and Rosemary Zorza's book, "A Way to Die," which described the death of their young daughter from cancer, and how the hospice she was in made her terminal illness bearable not just for her, but for her family.

That was in 1978. Although hospices of some sort have existed for decades, the Zorzas' book, in effect, led death out of the closet, and now there are 50 or more hospices in Britain. In the United States, the National Hospice Organization has been set up to oversee the sudden surge in interest.

Does its recent rise in status worry the movement's founder? "I would be unhappy if somebody used the term as a fashionable excuse for a not very good nursing home," Dame Cicely said in her office at St. Christopher's Hospice in Sydenham, southeast London. "Hospice is a medical program, a particular standard of care, and if the public can be reassured that dying isn't going to be isolated and painful and that it is an important part of living, then that's why I went into the field in the first place."

Dame Cicely, now 63, was a nurse and social worker until she was 33, when she decided to concentrate on dying patients, which meant learning about pain. She was advised to train as a doctor, which took seven years, and then began working at St. Joseph's Hospice in 1958.

"I was looking at the regular giving of drugs, at tolerance and increase of doses," she said. "One of the reasons for raising the money for St. Christopher's was to do objective research into pain, which had scarcely been done."

"About 75 percent of the patients who get sent to us have pain severe enough to need narcotics to control it," Dame Cicely said. "From my initial work at St. Christopher's, I learned that you can use drugs to control pain for one to two years, and that increasing the dosage simply is not a problem. A five-year study at St. Christopher's has confirmed that work."

St. Christopher's, founded in 1967, is a charity and was built entirely with gifts and grants and relies upon them for much of its running costs. But the National Hospice Society supports its teaching, home care (usually

at least half the patients are at home), and research programs (the two current studies involve anti-depressant drugs and steroids in terminal care), as well as maintaining 40 of the 62 beds in the wards. The cost of patient care is approximately half that of a comparable hospital. There is also an old people's wing, funded mostly by local authorities.

The hospice staff spends hours analyzing in detail why each patient is sick, and exactly where the pain is. They know that pain can be controlled in many ways.

"We don't feel we ought to look at new drugs," Dame Cicely said, "but at ones that are available to everybody. Many of the widely used ones haven't had the detailed scientific attention they should have had, and we hope to find basic principles which people can interpret wherever they are."

There is the emotional pain. "We listen to anxieties and treat depression," she said. "A lot of our patients worry about leaving young families, or feel dissatisfied with their life and find it difficult to cope with its coming to an end, or wives may worry that their husbands cannot cope when they leave, or just tangled family relationships. We spend a great deal of time with the families and think there exists a spiritual pain, a sort of unformed longing which reaches out for truth, forgiveness and certainly meaning."

This spiritual emphasis reflects the predominantly Christian nature of St. Christopher's, but patients and staff of any or no denomination are welcome. Dame Cicely points out that both the founding patient and the chairman are Jewish.

The Templeton money has already been earmarked: £10,000 will go toward next year's international hospice conference and £80,000 will start a fund at a day center.

"The Department of Health and Social Security's recent working party on terminal care recommended that hospices should study how to make home care more effective, and I think a day center is one of the ways," Dame Cicely said. "We know we have lonely, elderly, bereaved people who need follow-up and help, and we know that there are people with long-term illnesses who could come here for a day of group discussion and other activities."

Dame Cicely sees St. Christopher's not as a leader but as a coordinating catalyst for the country's hospices. The many newer hospices, she says, "are all busy showing they can do just as well as we can, which is fine. We didn't set out to say you can only do hospice work this way. We want to open doors, not close them."

Doors are certainly opening. There are hospices, or their beginnings, in the United States, Canada, South Africa, the Netherlands, Sweden, India, Cyprus, Norway, Switzerland and Israel. Dame Cicely writes and



Hospice movement's Saunders.

lectures, and "very much enjoys" talking about the related subjects of suicide, euthanasia, and dependence.

This dwelling on what, to some, ghastly subjects fuels the movement which makes people happy to die, and perhaps, it is said, takes away any fight left in them.

"Our discharge rate has gotten bigger over the years," Dame Cicely countered. "We're interested in what the patient is doing with the rest of his life, and occasionally the life is much longer than anyone expected. We're not controlling symptoms purely for the sake of saying this patient is pain free. We're interested in well controlled symptoms leading to unexpected remission. We do have the big arrow, so to speak, going toward ease in dying, but there's the little arrow back of people who get better. And that little arrow is getting bigger."

Dame Cicely has little if any time for Exit, the British group which ran into legal opposition for providing information on committing suicide, and for Exit's U.S. equivalent, Hemlock.

"I personally believe that bringing any law into the field of suicide would be tremendously undermining to a huge number of vulnerable people. Any kind of a right to a quick out, I wouldn't deny there are hard cases, but I don't think that is the answer. I've often quoted an old lady who wrote an article in the London Times saying human nature being what it is, euthanasia wouldn't be voluntary for long."

Dame Cicely is aware that "we're not just one long lovely success story. It's more real than that. People who are dying, whether through just dogged endurance or in fact making it an achievement through reconciliation, have got an amazing effect on the people around them. Through not running away, but sorting things out, there's tremendous growth. It's a community of the unlike, but it's working. And we're trying to go on learning."

PEOPLE: Leontyne Price, Pavarotti Honored by Italian

Opera stars Leontyne Price and Luciano Pavarotti have been named winners of the 1981 GEI awards for furthering goodwill between Italy and the United States. GEI is the Gruppo Esponente Italiano, established in 1974 to increase American understanding of the Italian way of life.

The Archbishop of Canterbury on a visit to a Harlem church, called for Christians to build communities based on family values, discipline, loyalty, and wisdom. "Communities are just like individuals. They will never, ever prosper unless they are loved," the Most Rev. Robert Runcie told more than 800 people packed into St. Philip's Church.

Romantic novelist Barbara Cartland returned to England after a two-week U.S. visit during which there were five telephoned threats on her life. A spokesman for the firm that handles licensing of Cartland-designed homes and decorating products said the 78-year-old author, step-grandmother to Prince Charles' fiancée, Lady Diana Spencer, did not receive any of the threats personally.

Actor Art Carney is spending the weekend in the mountains of the 8,475-meter (27,807-foot) Makalu, Nepal's 10th highest mountain. It said the use of oxygen, and by fourth climber in the world scaled four mountains, more than 8,000 meters (26,250 feet).

Student Robert Schindler climbed the world's fifth-highest mountain, the 8,475-meter (27,807-foot) Makalu, Nepal's 10th highest mountain. It said the use of oxygen, and by fourth climber in the world scaled four mountains, more than 8,000 meters (26,250 feet).

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